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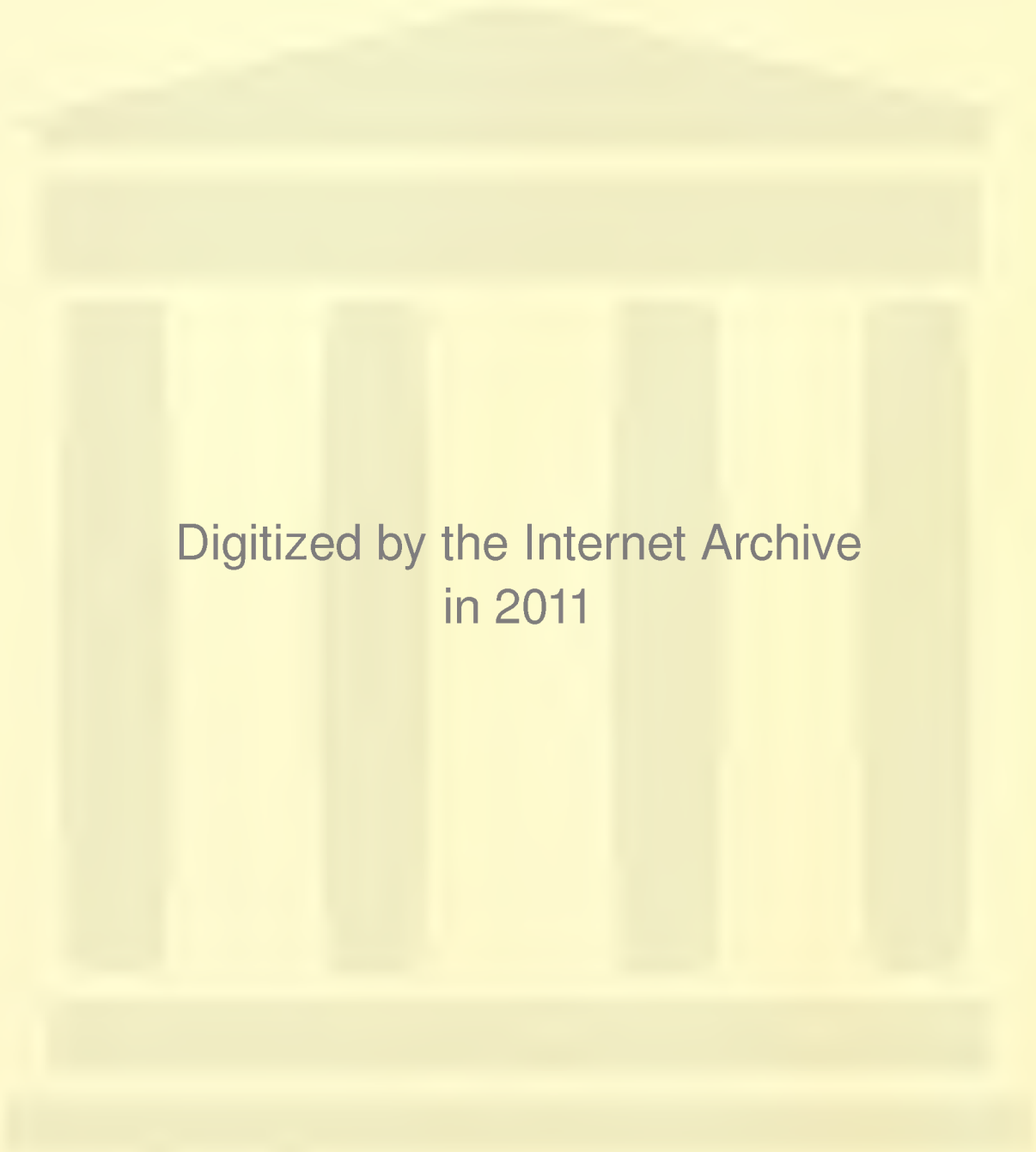
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JOHNSON
STEDMAN
AND
ALLIED FAMILIES

Dedication

TO A NOTEWORTHY ANCESTRY

WHOSE RECORDS AS SET

FORTH IN THESE DOCUMENTED

PAGES ARE A HERITAGE HELD

IN HIGHEST REGARD, THIS

VOLUME IS DEDICATED

BY

MABEL JOHNSON

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Johnson

JOHNSON

Arms—Gules, three spear heads; a chief ermine.

Crest—A pair of raven's wings sable.

Motto—Servabo fidem.

(Matthews: "American Armoury.")

Johnson

JOHNSON is a surname of baptismal origin, meaning "the son of John." Variant spellings are Johns and Johnes.

(C. W. Bardsley: "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

WILLIAM (1) JOHNSON, progenitor of his family in America, was born in England shortly after 1600 and died between December 7, 1677, the date of his will, and February 2, 1678, when it was probated. He emigrated from Herne Hill, County Kent, England, and was made a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony, March 4, 1634. He became an inhabitant of Charlestown, Massachusetts, that year, and was a planter and brickmaker by occupation. He and his wife were admitted to the church, "13-12-1634/35." At a selectmen's meeting, "10-12-1650/51," he was chosen grave-digger, and in 1657 constable. He was granted four and one-half acres in Charlestown in 1636. In 1638 he owned ten lots, as well as a house, and in 1651 he bought twenty acres at Woburn, Massachusetts, from Thomas Allen.

William (1) Johnson married, prior to 1632, Elizabeth, whose surname is not known. She married (second) Thomas Carter.

Children:

1. John, married (first) Elizabeth Maverick, (second) Sarah Gillo, and (third) Katharine Maverick.
2. Ruhamah, baptized February 21, 1634/5; married John Knight.
3. Joseph, baptized February 12, 1636/7; married (first) Mary Soathie, and (second) Hannah Tenny.
4. Elizabeth, baptized March 17, 1639; married (first) Edward Wyer, and (second) William Monro.

5. *Jonathan,* of whom further.
6. Nathaniel, married Joanna Long.
7. Zechariah, married Elizabeth Jeffs.
8. Isaac, married Mary Stone.

(Thomas Bellows Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," pp. 555-57. "Johnson Family Gathering at Southborough, Massachusetts," pp. 1-2. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXIII, pp. 81, 85, 87, 333-34.)

II

JONATHAN JOHNSON, son of William (1) and Elizabeth Johnson, was baptized August 14, 1641, at Charlestown, Massachusetts, and died April 21, 1712, at Marlborough, Massachusetts. He settled in Marlborough in 1662, when he had thirty acres of land assigned him there. He was a blacksmith and was the first schoolmaster of Marlborough.

Jonathan Johnson married, October 14, 1663, Mary Newton, who was born in 1644, and died December 28, 1728, daughter of Richard and Ann Newton of Marlborough.

Children:

1. Mary, born September 9, 1664; married John Matthews.
2. *William (2),* of whom further.
3. Jonathan, born January 2, 1667; married Mary Kerley.

(T. B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown, Massachusetts," pp. 555-56. Charles Hudson: "History of the Town of Marlborough, Massachusetts," p. 404. "Johnson Family Gathering at Southborough, Massachusetts," pp. 2-3. "Vital Records of Marlborough, Massachusetts," p. 373.)

III

WILLIAM (2) JOHNSON, son of Jonathan and Mary (Newton) Johnson, was born December 15, 1665, at Marlborough, Massachusetts, and died in 1754 at Southborough, Massachusetts. He was moderator of the first town business meeting of Marlborough, represented that town in the Massachusetts General Court, and was constable. In 1706-08 he held the office of highway surveyor. He owned a sawmill and a gristmill in 1733.

William (2) Johnson married (first), about 1688, Hannah Larkin, who died December 18, 1696. He married (second), about 1699, Hannah Rider, who died in 1757, daughter of William Rider of Watertown, and later of Sherborn, Massachusetts.

Children of the first marriage:

1. William, born February 22, 1689.
2. Hannah, born July 20, 1691; married Thomas Stow.
3. Thomas, born August 28, 1694.
4. Mary, born December 4, 1696; married Thomas Green.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Moses, born September 25, 1700; married Sarah Bush.
6. Ruth, born January 16, 1702; married Daniel Woods.
7. Hepzibah, born April 5, 1704, died January 19, 1719.
8. Elizabeth, born July 18, 1705.
9. Ebenezer, born November 6, 1707.
10. Mercy, born December 14, 1709.
11. *Isaac,* of whom further.
12. Jacob, born April 6, 1717.

(C. Hudson: "History of the Town of Marlborough, Massachusetts," pp. 404-05. "Vital Records of Marlborough, Massachusetts," pp. 118, 373. "Johnson Family Gathering at Southborough, Massachusetts," pp. 4-5.)

IV

ISAAC JOHNSON, son of William (2) and Hannah (Rider) Johnson, was born April 12, 1713, in Marlborough, Massachusetts, and died February 16, 1801, in Southborough, Massachusetts. He was a miller by occupation and served as a selectman in Southborough in 1761 and 1771.

Isaac Johnson married, October 3, 1733, at Southborough, Rachel Thomas, who died March 18, 1794, aged eighty-five years, daughter of Joseph Thomas of Lebanon, Connecticut, and granddaughter of Rowland Thomas of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Sarah (Chapin) Thomas.

Children:

1. Elizabeth, born July 31, 1734; married (first) Richard Pratt, and (second) Stephen Saddler.

2. Isaac, born February 28, 1735/6.
3. Rachel, born January 23, 1737/8; married (first) Deacon Noyes, and (second) Zephaniah Thayer.
4. Hannah, born May 10, 1741; married Tyrus Newton.
5. William, born July 14, 1743.
6. Hephzibah, born August 26, 1746, died November 1, 1756.
7. John, born June 9, 1748.
8. *Elisha,* of whom further.

Two children died in infancy.

("Johnson Family Gathering at Southborough, Massachusetts," pp. 5-6. "Vital Records of Marlborough, Massachusetts," p. 117. "Vital Records of Southborough, Massachusetts," pp. 46-49, 120, 171. C. Hudson: "History of the Town of Marlborough, Massachusetts," p. 405.)

V

ELISHA JOHNSON, son of Isaac and Rachel (Thomas) Johnson, was born July 1, 1753, at Southborough, Massachusetts, and died there November 28, 1832. He owned a gristmill. In 1777 he served in Captain Ebenezer Ingall's Company, Colonel Job Cushing's Regiment, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Elisha Johnson married (first), November 29, 1774, Abigail Newton, who died November 30, 1776. He married (second), in 1778, Sarah Perry, who was born in December 1755, and died October 10, 1847, daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Fiske) Perry.

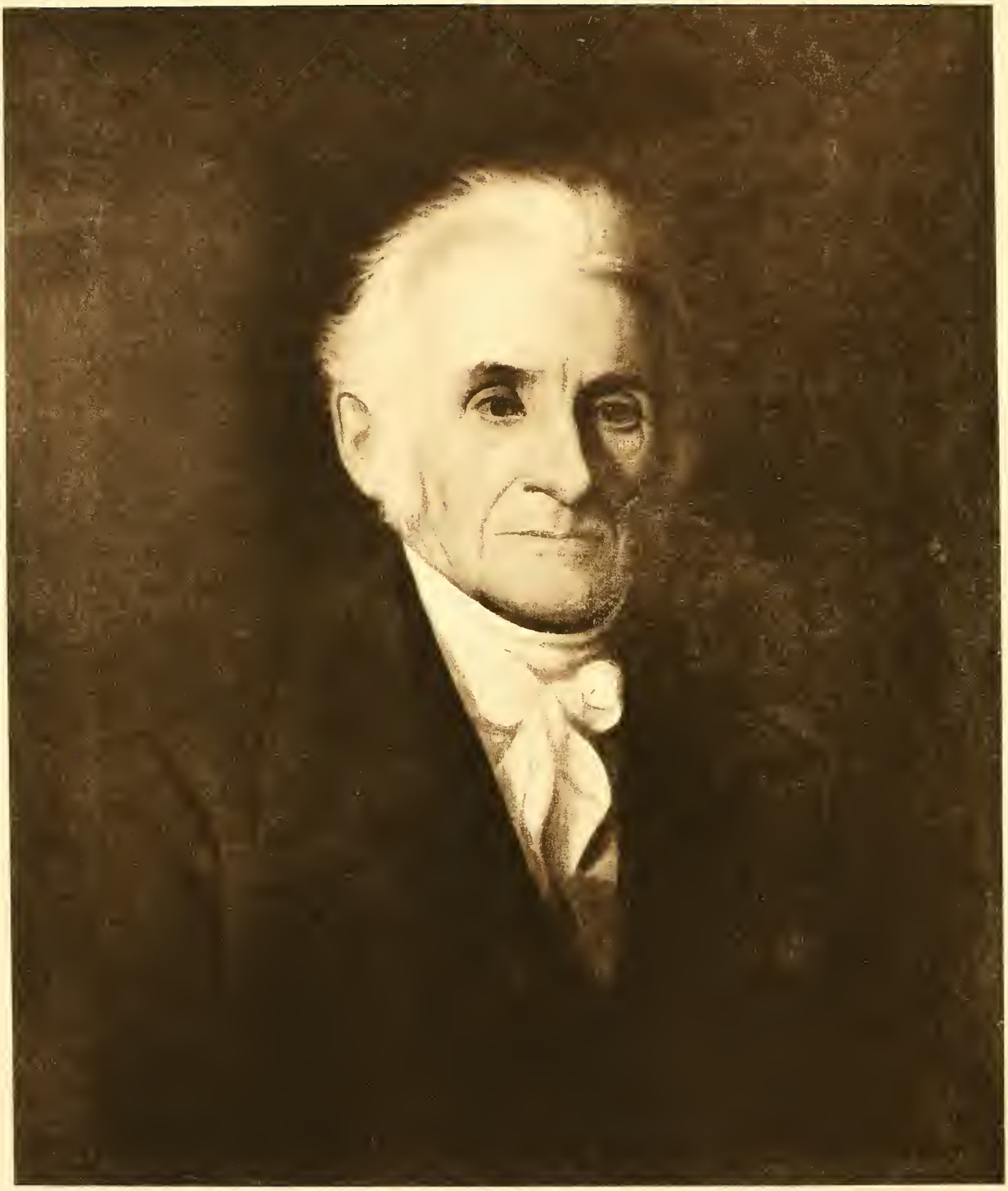
Child of the first marriage:

1. Abigail, born October 19, 1776, died October 2, 1778.

Children of the second marriage:

2. *Nathan,* of whom further.
3. Rufus, born November 12, 1780.
4. Josiah, born March 12, 1782.
5. Elisha, born October 21, 1783.
6. Sarah, born October 18, 1785.
7. Abigail (again) born September 22, 1787; married Captain John Temple.
8. Hannah, born May 21, 1793.

("Johnson Family Gathering at Southborough, Massachusetts," p. 6. "Vital Records of Southborough, Massachusetts," pp. 46, 47, 48, 49, 119, 170, 171. National Society Daughters of the American Revolution: "Lineage Book," Vol. CXXIV, p. 230.)



General Nathan Johnson

VI

GENERAL NATHAN JOHNSON, son of Elisha and Sarah (Perry) Johnson, was born August 24, 1779, at Southborough, Massachusetts, and died October 12, 1852, at Hartford, Connecticut. He was prepared for college by Reverend Doctor Samuel Austin of Worcester, Massachusetts, and then entered Yale College. In March of his sophomore year he united with the College Church on profession of his faith, and was graduated from Yale in 1802. For two years thereafter he taught in East (now South) Windsor, Connecticut, and read theology with the Reverend Doctor David McClure. He then went to Windsor, Connecticut, and resided with Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth's family, instructing his two sons, who were graduated from Yale in 1810, and a few other pupils. On February 6, 1805, General Johnson was licensed by the Hartford North Association of Ministers, but after preaching once or twice he was stricken with bleeding at the lungs and had to abandon the idea of following the ministry. He then studied law with Judge Ellsworth, was admitted to the bar in 1806, and in 1807 settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where he practiced law until his death in 1852.

During the War of 1812 he served in the militia as a captain, and was stationed on the Connecticut seaboard. He was a colonel in the 2nd Regiment of the Light Artillery from 1816 to 1820, and brigadier general of the Artillery of Connecticut from 1820 to 1828. He also served as quartermaster general of Connecticut. In 1817 three artillery companies under the command of Colonel Johnson were reviewed in Hartford by President James Monroe, and in 1824, when General Lafayette visited Hartford, fifteen hundred militia under the command of now General Johnson formed his escort. On this occasion nearly one hundred officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War were present.

From the time of the writing of the Connecticut Constitution, he was a leader of the Toleration Party, served as a representative in the Connecticut General Assembly from 1820 to 1823 inclusive, and was a clerk of the assembly at each session. He was also a State Senator from 1825 to 1829. For sixteen years he was town treasurer of Hartford. General Johnson took a deep interest in the cause of education and was active in promoting the success of the public schools. He was a Fellow of Yale College and an ex officio member of the Yale Corporation from 1826 to 1830. In 1827 he received an honorary Master's degree from Harvard College.

General Nathan Johnson married, August 17, 1818, Sarah Butler Merrill. (Merrill VI.)

Children:

1. Elizabeth Sadler, born in 1819, died in 1861; married Reverend William E. Dixon.
2. Sarah Butler, born in 1821.
3. Harriet N., born in 1822.
4. Emily Merrill, born November 26, 1824; married James H. Holcombe.
5. Nathan Perry, born in 1827, died in 1858.
6. Laura, born in 1829.
7. *Charles William,* of whom further.
8. Catherine, born in 1834, died in 1835.

("Commemorative Biographical Record of Hartford County, Connecticut," Vol. I, pp. 67-68. "Vital Records of Southborough, Massachusetts," p. 49. F. B. Dexter: "Yale Biographies and Annals." Family records.)

VII

CHARLES WILLIAM JOHNSON, son of General Nathan and Sarah Butler (Merrill) Johnson, was born October 7, 1831, in Hartford, Connecticut, and died there December 2, 1901. He was educated in Hartford, prepared for the law, and practiced there until June 1862, when he was chosen assistant clerk of the Superior Court of Hartford County, being the first incumbent of that office. In June 1873, he became clerk of the Superior Court, which office he held until his retirement in 1897. At the time of his death the "Hartford Daily Courant" wrote:

> He was a careful and painstaking man and performed the duties of clerk to the satisfaction of the judges of the state as evidenced by his long continuance in office. He... counted among his friends the judges of the courts during all his term of service, and was a charming companion, a widely read man...

Charles William Johnson married, at Calvary Church, New York, N. Y., April 29, 1870, Mary Ada Stedman. (Stedman VIII.)

Children:

1. Mabel.
2. Eleanor, married Dr. Herschel Carey Walker.

("Commemorative Biographical Records of Hartford County, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 68. "Hartford Daily Courant," December 3, 1901. Family records.)

Stedman

STEDMAN

Arms—Vert a fess argent between two pheons in chief and an anchor in base or.

Crest—An anchor proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Stedman

THE surname Stedman is of occupational origin, meaning "one who occupies a stead," or a farmer. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273 there are recorded Richard Stedeman of Cambridgeshire and Gilbert de Stedman of Oxfordshire.

(C. W. Bardsley: "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

ISSAC STEDMAN, progenitor of his family in America, was born in England in 1605, and died in Massachusetts after October 2, 1678, the date of his will. He came to America from London in 1635 in the ship "Elizabeth" with his wife and two older sons. He settled in Scituate, Massachusetts, joined Lothrop's church, July 17, 1636, and was constable and freeman there, July 7, 1648. In 1650 he removed to Boston and settled at Muddy River, Brookline, where he was a merchant.

Isaac Stedman married, in England, Elizabeth, whose surname is not known and who was born in 1609.

Children:

1. Nathaniel, born about 1630.
2. Isaac, born about 1634.
3. Elizabeth, baptized November 26. 1637; married Thomas Haman, or Hammond.
4. *Thomas (1),* of whom further.
5. Sarah, married Thomas Perry, or French.
6. Hannah, married Samuel Hyde.

(James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV. p. 178. Charles Henry Pope: "The Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 432. E. J. and H. G. Cleveland: "The Genealogy of the Cleveland and Cleaveland Families," Vol. II, p. 1100.)

SHIELDS

Arms—Argent, six hurts, two, two and two.

Crest—A demi leopard rampant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Shields

THE surname Shields is of local origin, meaning a resident of North Shields, County Northumberland, or of South Shields, County Durham.

(M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

I

THOMAS SHIELDS, first of his family to be of definite record, was buried in the churchyard of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1819. According to the inscription on his gravestone he died at the age of seventy-six years, but the City of Philadelphia burial records show his age as seventy-seven years. On July 9, 1763, he was baptized and admitted to membership in the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, and on November 11, 1816, he was dismissed by letter to the Sansom Street Church. By occupation he was a goldsmith. An abstract of his will reads as follows:

> Thomas Shields, City of Philadelphia, Gentleman.
>
> Wife Hannah during life my mansion house where I now dwell and lot belonging on east side of Dock Street, said City, as now enclosed and separated from my Front Street Estate. Annuity of $900 per year. If she chose to give up life estate to said mansion house to my four sons then to have $1200 annuity. Charge said mansion and lot with house and lot on west side of Front Street now in occupation of Thomas Clayton adjoining on the tail end of my said mansion house and lot and also my house and lot with appurtenances on south east corner of Eighth and Sansom Streets, and house and lot No. 70 North Second Street now in tenure of George Leidy with payment of $900 annuity or $1200 annuity as case may be. Wife Hannah all my silver plate, household goods, etc.

Thomas Shields

Lydia (Morris) Shields
(Mrs. Thomas Shields)

Robert Shields

Residue of goods and personal estate to my four sons: Thomas, Robert, John, and David Shields for use. Also all messuages and lots in City or County of Philadelphia with other messuages lots and lands in Wayne County, Pa., also messuage and lot in City of Baltimore. No division to be made until two years after my decease.
Having advanced $4,000 to son David Shields, Aug. 10, 1812, he shall be chargeable to estate for same.
Appoint said four sons executors of estate.
Written Apr. 17, 1813.
Witnesses: Abraham Shoemaker, Joseph Robinson, Francis Shoemaker.
Acknowledged by Joseph Robinson, and Abraham Shoemaker who was acquainted with the writing of his father Abraham Shoemaker, deceased, Dec. 20, 1819.
Letters granted, Jan. 30, 1820 to Robert Shields and John Shields.
Letters granted, Feb. 15, 1820 to David Shields.

Thomas Shields married (first) Lydia Morris. (Morris II.) He married (second) Hannah, whose surname is not known.

Children, all by the first marriage:

1. Thomas, born January 29, 1770, died December 21, 1845, aged seventy-five years, ten months, and twenty-five days.
2. *Robert,* of whom further.
3. John, died June 13, 1831, aged fifty-three years.
4. Lydia, died August 22, 1782, aged eleven months, one day.
5. Williams, died August 3, 1784, aged one year, eleven months.
6. James, died May 17, 1792, aged ten years.
7. David, living in 1820.
8. Probably Mary, mentioned in the will of her aunt, Jemima Jones; married Shallows Shewell.

(Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania: "Records of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia," pp. 3, 10; "Burials, Records of the Board of Health, City of Philadelphia"; "Genealogical Notes," Z-20, p. 126. "Inscriptions in the Churchyard of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia" in "Magazine of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. XI, p. 36; "Philadelphia Will Book 7," p. 86.)

II

ROBERT SHIELDS, son of Thomas and Lydia (Morris) Shields, was born October 28, 1774, died May 24, 1846, aged seventy-one years, and was buried in

Ronaldson's Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was in the mercantile business in Philadelphia. Prior to 1838 he resided on Second Street near Arch; in 1838 he moved to a newly built residence at the northwest corner of Spruce and Juniper streets where he was living at the time of his death. An abstract of his will follows:

> Robert Shields, City of Philadelphia, Gentleman, "sick and weak in body" Messuage and lot No. 16, west side Dean Street to my friend Rev. Orson Douglass in trust for grandson Robert Shields, son of my deceased son Thomas M. Shields for life, then to his children.
>
> Messuage and lot No. 18, west side Dean Street to Rev. Orson Douglass in trust for grandaughter Mary Graves wife of Theodore Graves and daughter of my deceased son Thomas M. Shields.
>
> Messuage and lot No. 224, west side of Second Street between Pine and Lombard. Lot No. 271, south side of Front between Lombard and Cedar. Messuage and lot 239, South 2nd Street. Brick house and lot on Mary's Court in the rear of 239 S. 2nd St. 15 shares Capital Stock in the Bank of Northern Liberties. To my four grandchildren: Thomas, Louisa, Howeard, and Melville Malcolm, children of my deceased daughter Lydia M. Malcolm.
>
> Messuage and lot No. 35, east side 2nd Street between Market and Arch Streets. Also house and lot at south-east corner 2nd St. and Relief Alley. Also messuage and lot north side Market between Schuykill 4th and 5th. Also two frame houses and lots on north side of South or Cedar Streets between Delaware Front and 2nd St. Also house and lot No. 11 at head of Shields Court. To William Jackson Shields. He is to maintain my vault and ground in Ronaldsons Cemetery.
>
> My lot with several messuages at northwest corner Market and Tenth and extending north to Hunter Street. Messuage and lot No. 226, west side 2nd St. between Pine and Douglass. Messuage and lot south-east corner 4th and Lombard Streets to friend Rev. Orson Douglass in trust for daughter Mary Stedman wife of Griffin A. Stedman for life then to such use as she shall designate in her will.
>
> Messuage and lot in which I now reside north side Spruce St. 135 deep on Juniper Street with household furniture and place, also messuage and lot 228, west side Second Street between Pine and Lombard. Also five brick houses and lot on Shield's Court numbered from 1 to 9. Also redeemable ground rent of $16 per annum payable by Mr. Howell. To daughter Elizabeth J. P. Shields.

Above children: William, Mary, and Elizabeth, forty shares of Capital stock in Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

To three children of my grandaughter, said Mary Graves, 800 acres of land in Wayne Co., Pa. Balance of lands in Wayne County with houses, mills, tenements, and improvements thereon erected to said three children: William J., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Lot on east side of Broad Street between Locust and Spruce containing in front on Broad St. 116 ft., to be divided into three equal parts. North most to daughter Elizabeth J. P. Shields, center lot to daughter Mary Stedman, southmost lot to son William Jackson Shields.

Three lots on east side of 13th Street between Locust and Spruce containing about 20 feet front each and extending to Dean Street. North lot to daughter Elizabeth J. P. Shields, southmost two of said lots to daughter Mary Stedman.

My two lots at corner of Locust and Sycamore Streets containing 20 feet in front each and in depth 120 feet to son William Jackson Shields.

Lot on west side Juniper Street in front on Juniper 55 ft. in depth 100 feet to Sycamore Street to daughter Elizabeth J. P. Shields.

To son William Jackson Shields west most 80 ft. by the whole depth of my lot situate in Camden, N. J., on ..... side of Cooper Street between 4th and 5th St.

Balance of said lot on Cooper St. to daughter Mary Stedman.

To daughter Elizabeth P. Shields westmost 100 feet in front of my lot on Market Street, Camden.

Balance of said lot on Market Street, Camden to daughter Mary Stedman.

Executors to dispose of all my guns which may be in my possession at time of my decease and to divide proceeds among my three children: William J. Shields, Mary Stedman, and Elizabeth J. P. Shields.

All books and pictures to said two daughters: Mary Stedman and Elizabeth J. P. Shields.

To friend Rev. Orson Douglass $300.

Exonerates son-in-law Griffin A. Stedman from all sums which he may owe me.

Residue of estate: one share to son William Jackson Shields.
one-third part to said Rev. Orson Douglass in trust for use of my daughter Mary Stedman.
one-third part to daughter Elizabeth J. P. Shields.

Appoints Rev. Orson Douglass sole executor.

Written, May 2, 1846.

Witnesses: Franklin Bache, J. F. B. Flagg, Isaac Elliott.
Acknowledged by above witnesses May 29, 1846.
Letters to Orson Douglass May 29, 1846.

Robert Shields married, at First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1796, Mary H. Jackson. (Jackson II.)

Children:

1. Lydia Morris, born July 20, 1797, died January 16, 1832; married Reverend Howard Malcolm.
2. Thomas Morris, born July 23, 1799, died July 28, 1845.
3. William Jackson, died January 13, 1890, aged eighty-four years.
4. *Mary ap Owen,* of whom further.
5. Elizabeth J. P.

(Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania: "Notices of Marriages and Deaths in Philadelphia Newspapers," 19A, p. 77; 21A, p. 660; "Genealogical Notes," Z-20, p. 126; "Records of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia," p. 769. "Inscriptions in Ronaldson's Cemetery, Philadelphia" in "Magazine of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. IX, p. 282. "Philadelphia Wills," Book 7, p. 86; Book 18, p. 333.)

III

MARY ap OWEN SHIELDS, daughter of Robert and Mary H. (Jackson) Shields, was born in 1815 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and died August 13, 1876, in Hartford, Connecticut.

She married Griffin Alexander Stedman. (Stedman VII.)

("Philadelphia Will Book 18," p. 333. G. W. Russell: "Contributions to the History of Christ Church, Hartford, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 94, 313. Family records.)

Jackson

JACKSON is a surname of baptismal origin, meaning "the son of John," from the popular nickname Jake or Jack.

(C. W. Bardsley: "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

WILLIAM JACKSON, first of his family to be of record, died before October 13, 1788, when his widow petitioned the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Orphans' Court to have guardians appointed for her children, under fourteen years of age. In the petitions to the Orphans' Court his occupation was given as grocer. An inquest of his estate was made on March 16, 1801, and his property on the east side of Second Street was valued at $2700 and his property on the east side of Front Street at $1800.

William Jackson married, at Christ Church, Philadelphia, October 27, 1774, Mary Appowen, who was baptized at Christ Church, March 19, 1758, and died in 1793, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Cocks) Appowen, who were married at Christ Church, March 19, 1749/50. Hannah (Cocks) Appowen was buried at Christ Church, October 17, 1764.

Children:

1. *Mary H.,* of whom further.
2. Hannah.
3. Maria, or Marina.

(Philadelphia Orphans' Court: "Docket 14, pp. 413, 440; Docket 19, pp. 168, 182. "Records of Pennsylvania Marriages Prior to 1810, Vol. I, Marriages of Christ Church, Philadelphia" in "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, p. 16. Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania: "Index to Philadelphia County Administrations," Administration Book H, p. 41; "Records of Christ Church, Philadelphia," pp. 453, 3110, 4147.)

JACKSON

II

MARY H. JACKSON, daughter of William and Mary (Appowen) Jackson, was born October 23, 1777, died February 20, 1827, and was buried in Ronaldson's Cemetery, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

She married Robert Shields. (Shields II.)

(Philadelphia Orphans' Court: Docket 14, pp. 413, 440; Docket 19, pp. 168, 182. Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania: "Notices of Marriages and Deaths in Philadelphia Newspapers," 20A, p. 206. "Inscriptions in Ronaldson's Cemetery, Philadelphia," in "Magazine of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. IX, p. 282.)

Morris

MORRIS is a surname of baptismal origin, meaning "the son of Maurice," which was commonly spelled Morris. Variant spellings of this surname include Morrice, Morrish, Morriss, and Morrison.

(C. W. Bardsley: "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

THOMAS MORRIS, first of his family to be of record, was born in 1707 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was buried December 14, 1768, in the churchyard of Christ Church, Philadelphia. In 1732 he was a carpenter in Easttown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, when he bought land in Blockley, Philadelphia County, from the executors of the estate of John Lewis.

Thomas Morris married, April 21, 1735, Lydia Lewis. (Lewis IV.)

Children:

1. Jemima, died between December 23, 1768, and April 6, 1769; married Mr. Jones.
2. Kezia, baptized March 28, 1739, aged eight months, died young.
3. Miriam, baptized April 25, 1743, aged six months; married Mr. Audling or Odling.
4. *Lydia,* of whom further.
5. David, buried August 27, 1752.
6. Sylvanus, buried August 27, 1752.

(Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania: Cope Collection, Co. 59: "Morris Family"; "Records of Christ Church, Philadelphia," pp. 237, 288, 2995, 3156.)

II

LYDIA MORRIS, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Lewis) Morris, was baptized at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1745, and died in 1791. In 1764 she was admitted to membership in the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia.

Lydia Morris married Thomas Shields. (Shields I.)

(Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania: "Records of Christ Church, Philadelphia," p. 315; "Records of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia," p. 12.)

Lewis

THE surname Lewis and its variants, Lewison and Levison, are of baptismal origin for "the son of Louis," or "Lewis." One version is that the surname is an Anglicanism of Llewelyn, which the following entries may confirm: Llewelyn ap Madoc, *alias* Lewis Rede, archdeacon of Brecon, 1437; John Levisone resided in County Somerset during the reign of Edward III; in 1487, Lewis ap Owen was archdeacon of Cardigan; Lewis ap Rhys, prebendary of St. David's, in 1502; and in 1554, William Lewson was archdeacon of Caermarthen.

(C. W. Bardsley: "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

DAVID LEWIS, called by some authorities Ralph Lewis, was a landholder in the parish of Eglwysilan, County Glamorgan, Wales, in 1683. He was the father of three sons who immigrated to Pennsylvania.

David Lewis married Anne Prichard, or Richard. (Descent from William the Conqueror XX.) (Vaughan XX.)

Children, perhaps others:

1. William, married Ann, surname not known.
2. David.
3. *Ralph,* of whom further.

(Blanche Moore Haines: "Ancestry of Sharpless Moore and Rachel Roberts Moore," pp. 57-59.)

II

RALPH LEWIS, son of David and Anne (Prichard, or Richard) Lewis, was born in the parish of Eglwysilan, County Glamorgan, Wales, and was buried in

Pennsylvania in September 1712. He came to America on the ship "Morning Star," in September 1683, bringing the following certificate of removal from the Friends' meeting of Treverigg, County Glamorgan, dated "10th. 7th mo. 1683":

> In like manner doe we hereby certifie unto those concerned herein, That Ralph Lewis, wth his family, passing ye same time with our friend John ap Bevan, for Pensylvania, belonging to our meeting nere Trevrigg, Is such a man knowne unto us to be of an Innocent life & conversation, walking amo'gst us as become one prophessing the trueth; not knowing by him, sinc we had acquaintance together in the Gospell, any failing or Infirmitie whereby ye trueth did in the least suffer by him; and that is much to our comfort wherever we find honestie in the Inward, the token of a right Speritt, though the p^{r}sent Atainm^{t} might be but small. And thus of him can we truly Judge, And wth all this much can we Certifie, y^{t} in the outward, when passing from us, he was a freeman and (clear of) Ingagments with any, And that we are Certaine noe man Could demand aught from him, & that he owed to any nothing but love, in the wch the Lord p^{r}serve him; as together soe asunder.
>
> William Lewis, Walkin Thomas,
> Howell Thomas, John David,
> Tho: Howell, James Thomas,
> Edward Howell, William Thomas,
> John Mayo, Thomas Prichard,
> Meirike Howell, Jenkin Howell.

Ralph Lewis bought two hundred and fifty acres of land in Chester County, Pennsylvania, under the patent of John ap Bevan, his cousin. He settled first in the northeastern part of Haverford township, and in 1691 removed to Upper Darby.

Ralph Lewis married Mary, whose surname has not been found and who was buried "7mo. 2. 1704."

Children:

1. Mary, born "5mo. 10. 1674"; married James Sharpless.
2. Martha, married David Hughes.
3. David, died in "2mo. 1694."
4. *Evan,* of whom further.
5. Lydia, born "8mo. 3. 1683," died in 1763; married Joseph Sharpless.
6. Abraham, married Mary Morgan.
7. Samuel, married Phebe Taylor.

8. Thomas, born "5mo. 11. 1687"; married Jane Meredith.
9. Sarah, born "3mo. 18. 1691"; married William Walter.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 59, 61. Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family," pp. 102-04. "Lewisiana, or The Lewis Letter," Vol. VI, p. 158, Vol. IX, p. 107; Vol. X, p. 108; Vol. XV, pp. 121-22. "Records of Radnor Monthly Meeting." Charles H. Browning: "Welsh Settlement of Pennsylvania," pp. 95, 164, 261.)

III

EVAN LEWIS, son of Ralph and Mary Lewis, settled in Egmont township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. About 1720 he removed to Caln township, Chester County, and on February 22, 1747/8, conveyed to certain trustees a lot of two acres for the erection of the West Caln Meeting House and the establishment of a burying ground.

Evan Lewis married, in "3mo. 1707," Ann David.

Children:

1. Jehu, born in 1723, died in 1804.
2. *Lydia,* of whom further.
3. Mary.
4. Hannah.

(G. Cope: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family," p. 104. "Lewisiana, or The Lewis Letter," Vol. X, p. 108; Vol. XV, p. 17.)

IV

LYDIA LEWIS, daughter of Evan and Ann (David) Lewis, died between February 12, 1784, the date of her will, and April 21, 1786, when it was proved. In 1735/6, she was disowned in Chester and Concord Friends' Meeting for marrying outside of her faith.

Lydia Lewis married Thomas Morris. (Morris I.)

(Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania: Cope Collection, Co. 59: "Morris Family"; "Abstracts of Philadelphia County Wills," p. 2416.)

VAUGHAN

Arms—Azure three infants' heads couped at the shoulders proper crined or, enwrapped about the neck with as many snakes vert.

Crest—On a plume of three feathers gules a griffin's head or.

(Burke: "Encyclopedia of Heraldry.")

Vaughan

AUGHAN is a form of the ancient Welsh *vychan,* little in stature, and equivalent to Basset, Petit and Little. It is a name of great antiquity in Wales.

(M. A. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

I

TRYNBENOG, Lord of Cwmmwd and Cantreff-Selyff, was son or brother of Maenarch, Lord of Brecknock.

He married Arddun or Ellen, daughter of "Jestyn ap Gurgan," probably Iestyn ap Gwrgant, tributary Prince of Glamorganshire and founder of the Fifth Royal Tribe of Wales.

Child:

1. *Moreiddig Warwyn,* of whom further.

(George T. Clark: "Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorganshire," Vol. I, p. 233.)

II

MOREIDDIG WARWYN, son of Trynbenog and Arddun or Ellen, is said to have been born with a snake around his neck, and from this legend the place of his birth was named "Llechryd," and his posterity bear arms allusive to this tradition.

Moreiddig Warwyn married Eleanor, daughter of the Lord Rhys ap Gruffydd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr.

Child:

1. *Llewelyn,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

LLEWELYN of LLECHRYD, son of Moreiddig Warwyn and Eleanor, married Joan, daughter of Rhys Goch.

Child:

1. *Sitsylt,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 233; chart p. 190.)

IV

SITSYLT of LLECHRYD, son of Llewelyn of Llechryd and Joan, married Lucy, daughter of Gruffydd Madoc ap Cadrod ap Einion.

Child:

1. *Llewelyn,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V

LLEWELYN of LLECHRYD, son of Sitsylt of Llechryd and Lucy, is omitted in many pedigrees, but in others is called the father of Howell and Madoc Gam.

Child:

1. *Howell,* of whom further.

(G. T. Clark: "Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorganshire," Vol. I, p. 233; chart p. 190.)

VI

HOWELL, son of Llewelyn of Llechryd, married (first) Jane, daughter of Sir Miles Pitcher, and (second) Gladys, daughter of Morganvychan, Lord of Aeron, and widow of John Clare.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Evan,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VII

EVAN ap HOWELL, son of Howell and Gladys, married Gladys or Jennet, daughter and heiress of Jevan ap Rhys Gryg of Cwm Ddu.

Child:

1. *Rosser-Vawr,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 234; chart p. 190.)

VIII

ROSSER-VAWR of LLECHRYD, son of Evan ap Howell and Gladys or Jennet, married Joyce Walbeoffe, daughter of Sir William Walbeoffe.

Child:

1. *Rosser-Vychan,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IX

ROSSER-VYCHAN, son of Rosser-Vawr and Joyce Walbeoffe, married Jane Baskerville, daughter of Ralph Baskerville by a daughter of Sir Miles Pitcher.

Child:

1. *Gwalter* or *Walter Sais,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

X

GWALTER or WALTER SAIS, son of Rosser-Vychan and Jane Baskerville, gained fame and wealth during the wars of Edward III, 1327-1377.

He married Florence Bredwardine, daughter of Sir Pyrs Bredwardine, of Bredwardine, Herefordshire.

Child:

1. *Rosser* or *Roger-hên,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XI

ROSSER or ROGER-HÊN, "the aged," son of Gwalter or Walter Sais and Florence Bredwardine, was of Bredwardine, Herefordshire.

He married Blanche or Jane Devereaux, daughter of Sir Walter Devereaux.

Child:

1. *Roger,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XII

SIR ROGER IVANC, VYCHAN, or VAUGHAN, "the younger," son of Rosser or Roger-hên and Blanche or Jane Devereaux, was of Bredwardine, Herefordshire. He fought at Agincourt in 1415 in company with his father-in-law, Sir David Gam, and was mortally wounded.

Sir Roger Ivanc, Vychan, or Vaughan married Gladys Gam, daughter of Sir David Gam. She married, as her second husband, Sir Rhys Thomas.

Child:

1. *Roger,* of whom further.

(G. T. Clark: "Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorganshire," p. 234.)

XIII

SIR ROGER VAUGHAN of Twr Marchog or Tretown, Breconshire, Lord of Cantreff-Seliff, son of Sir Roger Ivanc, Vychan, or Vaughan and Gladys Gam, was killed in the Battle of Banbury in 1469.

Sir Roger Vaughan married (first) Denise, daughter of Thomas ap Philip Vaughan of Tyle-Glâs, and (second) Margaret Touchet, daughter of James Touchet.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Roger,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 234, 239.)

XIV

SIR ROGER VAUGHAN of Porthaml in Talgarth, son of Sir Roger and Denise Vaughan, represented Breconshire in Parliament in 1547, 1552, 1553, 1554, and 1558, and was knighted about 1550. He had a grant of Bronllys Castle.

Sir Roger Vaughan married (first) Eleanor Somerset, eldest daughter of Henry Somerset, Earl of Worcester. He married (second) Joan Whitney. (Descent from William the Conqueror XIV.)

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Watkin* or *Watkyn,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.,* pp. 239, 241. H. Melville: "Ancestry of John Whitney," pp. 103, 112, 115; chart xi.)

XV

WATKIN or WATKYN VAUGHAN, son of Sir Roger and Joan (Whitney) Vaughan, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Evan ap Gwillim (Llewelyn) Ychan of Peytyn Gwyn.

Child:

1. *William,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XVI

SIR WILLIAM VAUGHAN of Porthaml, son of Watkin or Watkyn and Joan Vaughan, was sheriff of Breconshire and died in 1564.

He married Catherine Havard, daughter of Jenkin Havard of Tredomen.

Child:

1. *Catherine,* of whom further.

(G. T. Clark: "Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorganshire," p. 241. T. A. Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Tract," chart p. 169.)

XVII

CATHERINE VAUGHAN, daughter of Sir William and Catherine (Havard) Vaughan, married David ap Evan of Neath, who was high sheriff of Glamorganshire in 1563.

Child:

1. *Mary* or *Mary David Evan,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* C. H. Browning: "Welsh Settlement in Pennsylvania," p. 289.)

XVIII

MARY or MARY DAVID EVAN, daughter of David ap Evan and Catherine Vaughan, married (first) Edward Tuberville, of Sutton, and (second) Thomas Basset, of Miscin.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Catharine,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XIX

CATHERINE BASSET, daughter of Thomas Basset and Mary or Mary David Evan, married Richard ap Evan, of Colenna.

Child:

1. *Anne,* of whom further.

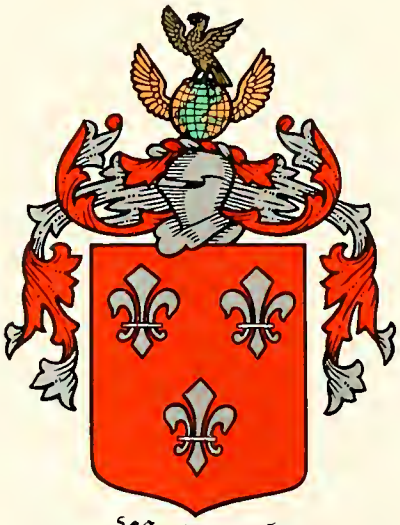
(*Ibid.* G. T. Clark: "Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorganshire," p. 136.)

XX

ANNE PRICHARD or RICHARD, daughter of Richard ap Evan and Catharine Basset, married David Lewis. (Lewis I.)

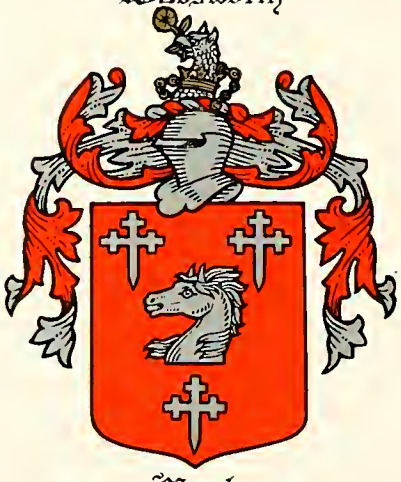
(Blanche Moore Haines: "Ancestry of Sharpless Moore and Rachel Roberts Moore," pp. 57-58.)

Merrill



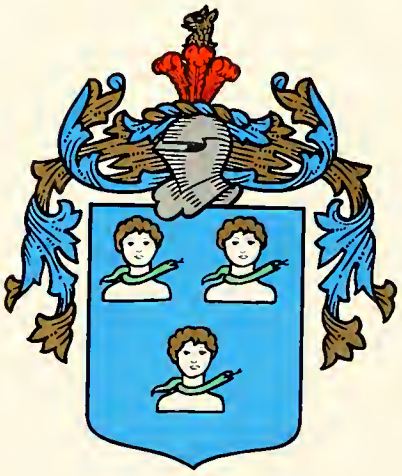
Wadsworth

Collier



Marsh

Webster



Vaughan

MERRILL

Arms—Argent, a bar azure, between three peacocks' heads erased proper.

Crest—A peacock's head erased proper.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

Merrill

MERRILL, and its variants Merrall and Merrell, is a surname of baptismal origin, meaning "the son of Muriel." In early periods there was a disposition to pronounce this name Meriel or Merrell.

(C. W. Bardsley: "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

NATHANIEL MERRILL, progenitor of his family in America, was probably the Nathaniel Merrill who was baptized May 4, 1601, son of Nathaniel and Mary Merrell, according to the parish register of Whepstead, near Ipswich, County Suffolk, England. He died at Newbury, Massachusetts, March 16, 1654/5. His will was dated March 8, 1654/5, and was witnessed by his brother, John Merrill. Nathaniel Merrill came to America with his older brother John, and settled first at Ipswich, Massachusetts, before removing to Newbury in 1635. In 1638 he became one of the proprietors of Newbury.

Nathaniel Merrill married, probably in England, Susanna, whose surname is not known. She married (second) Stephen Jordan.

Children:

1. Nathaniel, born probably in 1633/4, died January 1, 1682/3; married Joanna Ninian.
2. *John,* of whom further.
3. Abraham, born in 1636 or 1637, died November 28, 1722; married (first) Abigail Webster, and (second) Sarah Bond.
4. Susannah, born in 1640, died October 10, 1690; married John Burbank.

5. Daniel, born August 20, 1642, died June 27, 1717; married (first) Sarah Clough, and (second) Sarah (Morrill-Rowell) Page.
6. Abel, born February 20, 1643/4, died October 28, 1689; married Priscilla Chase.

(Samuel Merrill: "A Merrill Memorial," pp.66-77, 159-62. James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 199.)

II

JOHN MERRILL, son of Nathaniel and Susanna Merrill, was born about 1635 in Newbury, Massachusetts, and died July 18, 1712, in Hartford, Connecticut. He early moved to Hartford and eventually became owner of land there. According to family tradition, he was adopted by Gregory Wilterton, shortly after he moved to Hartford, as he was under age at that time. He was admitted a freeman May 20, 1658. By occupation he was a tanner and lived on the south side of Elm Street. After some years he removed to the west division of the town, now known as West Hartford, where he made large purchases of land in 1683 and in following years. In 1684, 1694 and 1700 he was a selectman; he was also a deacon of the Second Church.

John Merrill married, September 23, 1663, Sarah Watson, who was born in September 1647, daughter of John and Margaret (Smith) Watson of Hartford.

Children:

1. Sarah, born September 19, 1664; married Deacon Samuel Kellogg.
2. Nathaniel, born January 15, 1666/7, died in April 1725.
3. John, born April 7, 1669, died between May 9 and June 6, 1748; married Sarah Marsh.
4. Abraham, born December 21, 1670, died November 6, 1747; married Prudence Kellogg.
5. *Daniel,* of whom further.
6 Wolterton, born June 28, 1675, died May 14, 1755; married (first) Ruth Pratt, (second) Hannah Waters, and (third) Elizabeth, surname not known.
7. Susannah, born May 20, 1677; married John Turner.
8. Abel, born January 25, 1679/80, died August 18, 1759; married Mabel Easton.

9. Isaac, born March 11, 1681/2, died in 1742; married Sarah Cook.
10. Jacob, born March 27, 1686, died in 1725; married Abigail Webster.

(S. Merrill: "A Merrill Memorial," pp. 78-82, 165-66. J. Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 199. "Vital Records of Hartford, Connecticut" in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XIII, p. 148.)

III

DANIEL MERRILL, son of John and Sarah (Watson) Merrill, was born June 15, 1673, at Hartford, Connecticut, and died between December 26, 1745, when he signed his will, and August 7, 1750, when it was proved. He lived in West Hartford and was a deacon of the Second Church of Hartford.

Daniel Merrill married (first), January 18, 1697/8, Susanna Pratt, who was born October 2, 1680, daughter of John and Hepzibah (Wyatt) Pratt. He married (second), February 17, 1736/7, Mindwell King of Windsor, Connecticut.

Children, all by the first marriage:

1. Daniel, born January 1, 1698/9, died February 16, 1698/9.
2. Susannah, born August 18, 1700; married Ebenezer Steele.
3. Moses, born December 25, 1702; died August 4, 1776; married (first) Sarah Cook, (second) Rachel, surname not known, and (third) Bathsheba Grimes, or Graham.
4. Jonathan, born June 15, 1705, died in 1788.
5. Ruth, born January 5, 1707/8.
6. Mary, born March 27, 1710, died young.
7. Hepzibah, born April 14, 1712, died August 28, 1788; married Thomas Seymour.
8. Daniel (again), baptized April 25, 1714.
9. Israel, baptized April 15, 1716, died October 15, 1784; married (first) Bethiah, surname unknown, and (second) Abigail Cadwell.
10. Mary (again), baptized January 19, 1718/9.
11. *Hezekiah (1),* of whom further.
12. Rachel, baptized November 4, 1722; married Joseph Shepherd.

(S. Merrill: "A Merrill Memorial," pp. 181-82. "Vital Records of Hartford, Connecticut" in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XII, pp. 336, 344. Edwin Pond Parker: "History of Second Church of Christ in Hartford," p. 299. Charles William Manwaring: "A Digest of Early Connecticut Probate Records," Vol. III, pp. 595-96.)

IV

HEZEKIAH (1) MERRILL, son of Daniel and Susanna (Pratt) Merrill, was baptized at the Second Church of Christ in Hartford, Connecticut, September 11, 1720, and died there April 14, 1760.

He married, April 28, 1746, Sarah Butler, who was born August 14, 1720, and died August 3, 1798, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Easton) Butler. She married, as her second husband, Aaron Bull.

Children:

1. Daniel, born in 1748.
2. *Hezekiah (2)* (twin), of whom further.
3. George Butler (twin), born July 18, 1752, died June 15, 1826; married Martha Smith Nevins.
4. Charles, born in September 1755, died January 3, 1805; married (first) Christian Marsh, and (second) Hannah White.
5. Jared, born in 1758, died in 1778.
6. Manning, born in 1759, died October 10, 1785; married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

(S. Merrill: "A Merrill Memorial," p. 234. E. P. Parker: "History of the Second Church of Christ in Hartford," p. 324. "History of the First Church of Christ in Hartford," p. 247.)

V

HEZEKIAH (2) MERRILL, son of Hezekiah (1) and Sarah (Butler) Merrill, was born July 18, 1752, at Hartford, Connecticut, and died in 1801. He was an apothecary and bookseller "at the sign of the Unicorn and Mortar." He was the first treasurer of Hartford from its incorporation in 1784 until his death. On organization of the Hartford Bank on June 16, 1792, he was chosen its first cashier, serving until 1799.

Hezekiah (2) Merrill married, October 7, 1778, Catherine Collier. (Collier V.)

Children:

1. Hezekiah, born January 10, 1780.
2. Daniel, born January 20, 1782.
3. George, born October 28, 1783.
4. Charles, born September 14, 1786.

5. Catherine, born October 3, 1787; married Thomas Y. Seymour.
6. Calvin, born August 24, 1789, died June 16, 1790.
7. Calvin (again), born April 29, 1791.
8. Jason, born March 4, 1794.
9. *Sarah Butler,* of whom further.

(S. Merrill: "A Merrill Memorial," pp. 322-23. "Commemorative Biographical Record of Hartford County, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 67. Family records.)

VI

SARAH BUTLER MERRILL, daughter of Hezekiah (2) and Catherine (Collier) Merrill, was born February 1, 1796, in Hartford, Connecticut, and died there December 3, 1888.

She married General Nathan Johnson. (Johnson VI.)

(S. Merrill: "A Merrill Memorial," p. 323. "Commemorative Biographical Record of Hartford County, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 67.)

COLLIER

Arms—Sable a cross pattée fitchée or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Collier

THE surname Collier is of occupational origin, meaning "the collier," or the charcoal-burner. The Poll Tax Rolls of Yorkshire of 1379 list Adam Colier and Benedictus Colier.

(C. W. Bardsley: "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

JOSEPH (1) COLLIER, first of his family to be of record, died in November 1691, in Hartford, Connecticut. About 1666 he settled in Hartford, probably from Salem or Hingham, Massachusetts. In 1668 he was living at Pinefield, in Hartford.

Joseph (1) Collier married Elizabeth Sanford, who died in 1695/6, sister of Robert and Zachariah Sanford.

Children:

1. *Joseph (2),* of whom further.
2. Mary, aged 22 in 1691; married Mr. Phelps.
3. Sarah, aged 18 in 1691.
4. Elizabeth, aged 16 in 1691.
5. Abel, aged 14 in 1691, died in 1697.
6. John, aged 12 in 1691, died August 2, 1730; married Elizabeth Humphries.
7. Abigail, aged 9 in 1691; married Samuel Peck.
8. Susannah, aged 7 in 1691.
9. Ann, aged 4½ in 1691.

(R. R. Hinman: "First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," p. 661. James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 433.)

II

JOSEPH (2) COLLIER, son of Joseph (1) and Elizabeth (Sanford) Collier, was born about 1668/9, and died September 25, 1738, at Hartford, Connecticut. He was twenty-three years of age in 1691 when his father died.

Joseph (2) Collier married, April 15, 1695, Sarah Forbes.

Children:

1. Joseph, born May 4, 1696, died in 1767; married Abiah, surname not known.
2. Mary, born January 9, 1698.
3. Abel, born September 21, 1700, died in May 1701.
4. Sarah, born November 6, 1702.
5. Abel (again), born November 20, 1704, died in 1746; married Rachel, surname unknown.
6. *Hezekiah (1),* of whom further.
7. Daniel, born March 17, 1709/10; married Thankful, surname unknown.

(R. R. Hinman: "First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," p. 661. J. Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 433. Connecticut Historical Society: "Collections," Vol. XIV, p. 612.)

III

CAPTAIN HEZEKIAH (1) COLLIER, son of Joseph (2) and Sarah (Forbes) Collier, was born March 22, 1707, in Hartford, Connecticut, and died there December 15, 1763. He owned lands in Hartford and Windsor, and in Springfield, Massachusetts.

Captain Hezekiah (1) Collier married Hepzibah Wadsworth. (Wadsworth IV.)

Children:

1. *Hezekiah (2),* of whom further.
2. John, died in 1740, aged six.
3. Ann, died (perhaps) May 7, 1754, aged eighteen.
4. Grove, died July 20, 1768, aged twenty-nine.
5. Hepzibah, married Mr. Chenevard.

(R. R. Hinman: "First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," p. 662. First Church of Christ, Hartford: "Historical Catalogue," p. 183. "Vital Records of Hartford, Connecticut" in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXII, p. 193. G. W. Russell: "Account of Some of the Descendants of John Russell," p. 244.)

IV

CAPTAIN HEZEKIAH (2) COLLIER, son of Captain Hezekiah (1) and Hepzibah (Wadsworth) Collier, was baptized December 26, 1731, at the First Church of Christ, Hartford, Connecticut, and died in March 1768.

He married Jennett Evans, or Evens of Virginia, who died October 28, 1806, aged seventy-five years.

Children:

1. Daniel.
2. William, married Abigail Goodwin.
3. Martha, married James Bull.
4. *Catherine,* of whom further.
5. Margaret, married Major John Caldwell.

(R. R. Hinman: "First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," p. 662. First Church of Christ, Hartford: "Historical Catalogue," p. 200.)

V

CATHERINE COLLIER, daughter of Captain Hezekiah (2) and Jennett (Evans or Evens) Collier, was born in 1761, and died in 1849.

She married Hezekiah (2) Merrill. (Merrill V.)

(R. R. Hinman: "First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," p. 662. Samuel Merrill: "A Merrill Memorial," p. 322.)

WADSWORTH

Arms—Gules, three fleurs-de-lis argent.

Crest—On a globe of the world winged proper an eagle rising or.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

Wadsworth

WADSWORTH is a surname of local origin, meaning "of Wadsworth," a large township in the parish of Halifax, Yorkshire.

(C. W. Bardsley: "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

WILLIAM WADSWORTH, progenitor of his family in America, was born in England in 1595, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, between May 16, 1675, the date of his will, and October 16, 1675, when the inventory of his estate was taken. On June 22, 1632, he sailed from London on the ship "Lion," arriving in Boston, Massachusetts, September 16, 1632. He settled at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was a freeman November 6, 1632, and a selectman February 3, 1634/5. In June 1636 he removed with Thomas Hooker to Hartford, Connecticut. He served as a selectman of Hartford between 1640 and 1672/3, was a commissioner from June 14, 1660, and March 9, 1662/3, and was list and rate maker March 9, 1662/3 and in February 1667/8. "No man was ever more often chosen representative (deputy to the General Court) for between October 1657 and May 1675 (his last appearance) hardly a single year misses his service."

William Wadsworth married twice, but the name of his first wife is not known. He married (second), July 2, 1644, Elizabeth Stone, who was baptized October 21, 1621, and died before December 1681, sister of Reverend Samuel Stone.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Sarah, married John Wilcox.
2. William, died young.
3. Mary, died February 8, 1711/2; married Thomas Stoughton.
4. John, died in 1689; married Sarah Stanley.

THE CHARTER OAK, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

From the painting by Charles DeWolf Brownell (1822-1909)

Children of the second marriage:

5. Elizabeth, born May 17, 1645; married John Terry.
6. Samuel, baptized October 20, 1646, died between August 16 and September 17, 1682.
7. *Joseph,* of whom further.
8. Sarah (again), baptized March 17, 1649/50; married Jonathan Ashley.
9. Thomas, born about 1651; married Elizabeth, surname not known.
10. Rebecca, born about 1656.

(G. W. Russell: "Account of Some of the Descendants of John Russell," pp. 235-38. Horace Andrew Wadsworth: "250 Years of the Wadsworth Family in America," pp. 243-44. James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 381. "Vital Records of Hartford, Connecticut" in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XIII, p. 53. Society of Colonial Wars: "A First Supplement to the 1922 Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members," p. 271.)

II

CAPTAIN JOSEPH WADSWORTH, son of William and Elizabeth (Stone) Wadsworth, was born about 1647 in Hartford, Connecticut, and died there before March 2, 1730/1, when his will was proved. He became a freeman in 1676, was a lieutenant in Hartford County forces in King Philip's War, and was a captain of the Hartford trainband "on the north side of the Riverett, October 1697. . . ." He was a deputy of the General Court in May and October 1685, May and October 1694, May and October 1695, October 1699, May and October 1703, May and October 1704, October 1705, October 1706, April and May 1707, and May 1715.

Captain Wadsworth is remembered today as the preserver of the Connecticut charter of 1662. On October 31, 1687, when Sir Edmond Andros was demanding its surrender, he took the charter from the Council chamber and hid it in a hollow tree, the Charter Oak. He retained the charter in his possession for some years and the General Assembly formally recognized his act.

Captain Joseph Wadsworth married (first) Elizabeth Talcott, who was born February 21, 1656, and died October 26, 1710, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel John and Helena (Wakeman) Talcott. According to some authorities this wife was Elizabeth Barnard, daughter of Bartholomew Barnard. He married (second) Mary (Blackleach-Welles) Olcott, daughter of John and Elizabeth Blackleach of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and widow of Thomas Welles and John Olcott.

Children, all by the first marriage:

1. Joseph, born in 1682; married Joanna Hovey.
2. *Jonathan,* of whom further.
3. Ichabod, born about 1688, buried May 5, 1778; married Sarah Smith.
4. Elizabeth, married Jonathan Marsh.
5. Hannah, born about 1690; married Aaron Cook.

(G. W. Russell: "Account of Some of the Descendants of John Russell," pp. 239-43. H. A. Wadsworth: "250 Years of the Wadsworth Family in America," p. 213. J. Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 380. "Vital Records of Hartford, Connecticut" in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XIII, p. 148. "Notes" in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXIV, pp. 81-83. Society of Colonial Wars: "A First Supplement to the 1922 Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members," pp. 270-71.)

III

JONATHAN WADSWORTH, son of Captain Joseph and Elizabeth (Talcott) Wadsworth, was baptized February 20, 1686/7, at Hartford, Connecticut, and died there July 23, 1739. He was a fence viewer in Hartford on December 16, 1714, December 17, 1717, December 11, 1728, and December 21, 1731.

Jonathan Wadsworth married (first) November 29, 1711, Hepzibah Marsh. (Marsh IV.) He married (second), December 16, 1725, Abigail Camp, who married, as her second husband, Jacob Kellogg of Hartford.

Children of the first marriage:

1. *Hepzibah,* of whom further.
2. Hannah, born July 8, 1714; married Daniel Bull.
3. Samuel, born October 25, 1716, died December 29, 1798; married Melicent Cook.
4. Abigail, born April 10, 1719, died June 17, 1758; married Aaron Bull.
5. Rebecca, born September 16, 1721, died young.
6. Helena, born June 2, 1724; died September 23, 1796.

Children of the second marriage:

7. Rebecca (again), born September 6, 1726; married Daniel Perkins.
8. Mary, born April 30, 1728.

9. Jonathan, born May 9, 1730, died September 19, 1777; married Abigail Flagg.
10. Lydia, born February 1, 1732; married John Seymour.

(G. W. Russell: "Account of Some of the Descendants of John Russell," pp. 244-46. H. A. Wadsworth: "250 Years of the Wadsworth Family in America," pp. 211-12. "Vital Records of Hartford, Connecticut" in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XIII, p. 145.)

IV

HEPZIBAH WADSWORTH, daughter of Jonathan and Hepzibah (Marsh) Wadsworth, was born September 13, 1712, in Hartford, Connecticut, and died there November 20, 1770.

She married Captain Hezekiah (1) Collier. (Collier III.)

(G. W. Russell: "Account of Some of the Descendants of John Russell," p. 244.)

MARSH

Arms—Gules, a horse's head couped between three cross-crosslets fitchée argent.

Crest—A griffin's head argent, ducally gorged and chained, a primrose in beak or.

(Matthews: "American Armoury and Blue Book.")

Marsh

MARSH, as a surname, is of local origin, meaning residence "at the marsh." On the Hundred Rolls of 1273, for County Oxford, it appears as Isabel ate Mershe, and John in le Merse; for County Suffolk as Ricardus de Marisco; and in County Wilts as Brian de Marisco. On the Poll Tax of 1379 for the West Riding of Yorkshire, Katerina del Mersch is of record.

(C. W. Bardsley: "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

I

JOHN (1) MARSH, first of this line to be of record, was born in England about 1589, and died there between April 15, 1627, the date of his will, and May 29, 1627, when it was proved. He was a clothier of Braintree, County Essex, England.

John (1) Marsh married, about 1613, Grace Baldwin, who was born about 1592 and died in 1667, aged about seventy-five years. Her will was dated January 29, 1657, and proved May 22, 1667.

Children:

1. Sarah, born about 1614, died before 1657; married Mr. Sharp.
2. Joseph, born about 1616, will dated May 22, 1676.
3. *John (2),* of whom further.
4. Mary, born about 1620, died probably before 1657; married John Shorey.
5. Grace, born about 1622, died March 15, 1696; married Nathaniel Tyers.
6. Samuel, born about 1624, died probably before 1657.
7. Lydia, born about 1626; married William Martin.

(D. W. Marsh: "Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut," p. 14.)

II

JOHN (2) MARSH, son of John (I) and Grace (Baldwin) Marsh, was born in England in 1618, and died at Windsor, Connecticut, September 28, 1688, probably while on a visit to his daughter, Hannah (Marsh) Loomis. His will, dated March 3, 1687/8, was probated at Northampton, Massachusetts, December 4, 1688, and in it he called himself "of Hadley in the county of Hampshire, in New England." He came to New England in 1635, at the age of seventeen, settling first at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in the following year was among the hundred settlers led by Reverend Thomas Hooker to Hartford, Connecticut. In 1649, he is of record as serving on a Hartford jury, and in 1657 as a chimney viewer. He lived at Hartford, Connecticut, until 1660, when he removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, where he resided until his death in 1688. He had some connection with Northampton, Massachusetts, as he was one of the original members of the church there at its organization on June 18, 1661.

John (2) Marsh married (first), about 1640, at Hartford, Connecticut, Ann or Anne Webster. (Webster—Family in America—II.) He married (second), October 7, 1664, Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Windsor, Connecticut, and widow of Richard Lyman.

Children of the first marriage:

1. *John (3),* of whom further.
2. Samuel, born about 1645; died September 7, 1728; married Mary Allison.
3. Joseph, baptized January 24, 1647.
4. Isaac, baptized July 15, 1649, died young.
5. Jonathan, born in September 1649; married Mrs. Dorcas Dickinson.
6. Daniel, born about 1653; married Hannah (Lewis) Crow.
7. Hannah, born in 1655; married Joseph Loomis.
8. Grace, born probably in 1657; married Timothy Baker.

Child of the second marriage:

9. Lydia, born October 9, 1667; married David Loomis.
10. Grace Martin, adopted daughter of John Marsh, married Nathaniel Phelps. She was the child of his sister Lydia (Marsh) Martin.

(D. W. Marsh: "Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut," pp. 1-11, 13, 14, 20, 228, 305, 334. L. M. Boltwood: "Genealogies of Hadley

Families," pp. 92, 93, 152. N. Webster: "Family of John Webster," p. 3. J. H. Trumbull: "The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut," Vol. I, pp. 250, 251. James Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 154.)

III

JOHN (3) MARSH, son of John (2) and Ann or Anne (Webster) Marsh, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1643, and died between July 1727, when his will was dated, and August 1, 1727, when it was probated. He removed to Hadley, Massachusetts, with his parents, but after his marriage returned to the old Marsh homestead in Hartford. In 1669 he was a freeman, and in 1677, 1681-87, 1688, 1694 and 1701, he was a selectman of Hartford. He served under Major Savage in King Philip's War and was a deputy to the General Court in 1693. In 1700 he was one of a committee appointed to build a bridge over the Hockanum River in East Hartford.

John (3) Marsh married (first), November 28, 1666, Sarah Lyman, daughter of Richard and Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman. She was also his stepsister, as Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman married John (2) Marsh. He married (second), January 1, 1707/8, Susanna Butler, who died December 24, 1714.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Captain John, born in 1668; married (first) Mabel Pratt, and (second) Elizabeth Pitkin.
2. Nathaniel (twin), baptized March 5, 1671; married Elizabeth Spencer.
3. Joseph (twin), baptized March 5, 1671; married (first) Hannah, surname unknown, and (second) Mrs. Sarah Webster.
4. Sarah, baptized February 17, 1673; married John Merrill.
5. Elizabeth, baptized June 27, 1675.
6. Hannah, baptized December 3, 1677, died young.
7. Ebenezer, baptized February 23, 1679, died young.
8. Hannah (again), baptized April 10, 1681; married Deacon Olmstead.
9. Lydia, baptized January 13, 1684.
10. *Hepzibah,* of whom further.
11. Jonathan, baptized August 7, 1688; married (first) Elizabeth Wadsworth, and (second) Elizabeth Loomis.

Child of the second marriage:

12. Susanna, born February 5, 1710/11.

(D. W. Marsh: "Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut," pp. 20-22, 25, 28, 91, 115, 116, 189. J. H. Trumbull: "The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 251. Society of Colonial Wars: "A First Supplement to the 1922 Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members," p. 171.)

IV

HEPZIBAH MARSH, daughter of John (3) and Sarah (Lyman) Marsh, was baptized June 6, 1686, at Hartford, Connecticut.

She married, as his first wife, Jonathan Wadsworth. (Wadsworth III.)

(D. W. Marsh: "Marsh Genealogy Giving Descendants of John Marsh of Hartford, Connecticut," pp. 115, 116.)

WEBSTER

Arms—Argent, a fess gules between three cross-crosslets fitchée azure.

Crest—The sun rising out of the sea proper.

Motto—Emergo.

(W. H. and M. R. Webster, D.D.: "History and Genealogy of the Governor John Webster Family of Connecticut.")

Webster

WEBSTER is a surname of occupational origin, the early members of the family in England having been cloth weavers. It is the feminine form of "webb," or "webber," meaning a cloth weaver. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273, John le Webstere is of record.

(C. W. Bardsley: "A Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in England)

I

JOHN (1) WEBSTER, of Cossington, Leicestershire, England, was the first known ancestor of his family. In his will, dated February 1, 1593, he is recorded as a husbandman. The death and burial of John Webster, "grandfather of the emigrant," are to be found in the parish register of Cossington, under the date of October 12, 1594. Both his wife and his son, Matthew, were deceased before his will was made.

John (1) Webster married, but the name of his wife is not known.

Children:

1. *Matthew,* of whom further.
2. John, mentioned in his father's will.
3. Margaret, mentioned in her father's will.

("New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. LXII, pp. 232-34.)

II

MATTHEW WEBSTER, son of John (1) Webster, was of Cossington, Leicestershire, England, and like his father was listed as "husbandman." His will was dated August 25, 1592, and probated at Leicester, September 30, 1592.

Matthew Webster married Elizabeth, whose surname is not known. Children:

1. *John (2),* of whom further.
2. Ffayth.
3. Avis.

(Ibid.)

(The Family in America)

I

GOVERNOR JOHN (2) WEBSTER, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Webster, was born in England about 1590, and died in Hadley, Massachusetts, April 5, 1661. It is evident that he resided for a period in Cossington, County Leicester, England, where his marriage and the baptisms of some of his children are recorded in the parish registers. Tradition has it that he came from County Warwick, England, to Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1636. He brought with him his wife, Agnes, and his children, who were all born in England. In 1636 he was of Hartford, Connecticut, being an original proprietor. In 1639, his home was on the east side of the street now called Governor Street. He was one of the committee who for the first time sat with the Court of Magistrates, 1637-1638. He was a magistrate from 1639 to 1655, when he was made Deputy Governor, and in 1656-1657 he served as Governor. He was one of the committee who formed a code on criminal laws for Connecticut Colony in 1642, and was a commissioner for the United Colonies in 1654. In addition, he was an influential member of the church of Hartford, and was one of the leaders of the Hadley Company, removing to that locality in 1659. Governor Webster lived for a time in Northampton, Massachusetts, and became one of the judges associated with John Pynchon and Samuel Chapin. He was admitted freeman in Massachusetts, and in 1660 was made a magistrate in that colony. Mr. Trumbull summarized John (2) Webster's services as follows:

> For twenty years John Webster had been chosen into the magistracy of Connecticut. At the election of 1655 he was Deputy Governor, and at the election of 1656, he was chosen Governor of the colony. Prior to his election as governor, he was frequently directed by the General Court to decide controversies about lands, boundaries, estates, etc. In 1639, he was

one of a committee appointed to confer with New Haven in relation to attacks from Indians. In 1649, the New England Congress employed him to "set forth on the towns" soldiers and ammunition for an expedition against the Indians. At other times he was chosen "to press men and ammunition" for attacks against Indians, or he was one of the officers with whom constables were to confer in the enlisting of men for military service. He made journeys to the seaside and to nearby towns to administer justice. He surveyed the highway from Hartford to Windsor. He was a man of prominence and standing.

Governor John (2) Webster married, at Cossington, County Leicester, England, November 7, 1609, Agnes Smith.

Children:

1. Matthew, baptized February 11, 1609/10, died July 16, 1675.
2. William, born about 1617; married Mary Reeve.
3. Robert, born about 1627, died May 31, 1676; married Susanna Treat.
4. Thomas, married Abigail Alexander.
5. *Ann* or *Anne,* of whom further.
6. Elizabeth, married William Markham.
7. Mary, died probably before 1659; married John Hunt.
8. Probably Faith, baptized July 29, 1627.

(W. H. and M. R. Webster, D.D.: "History and Genealogy of the Governor John Webster Family," pp. 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 23, 29, 30, 31. Society of Colonial Wars: "An Index of Ancestors and Roll of Members," p. 516. W. D. Love: "The Colonial History of Hartford," pp. 32, 72, 135. C. C. Adams: "Middletown Upper Houses" [The Grafton Press], p. 703. J. H. Trumbull: "The Memorial History of Hartford County, Connecticut.")

II

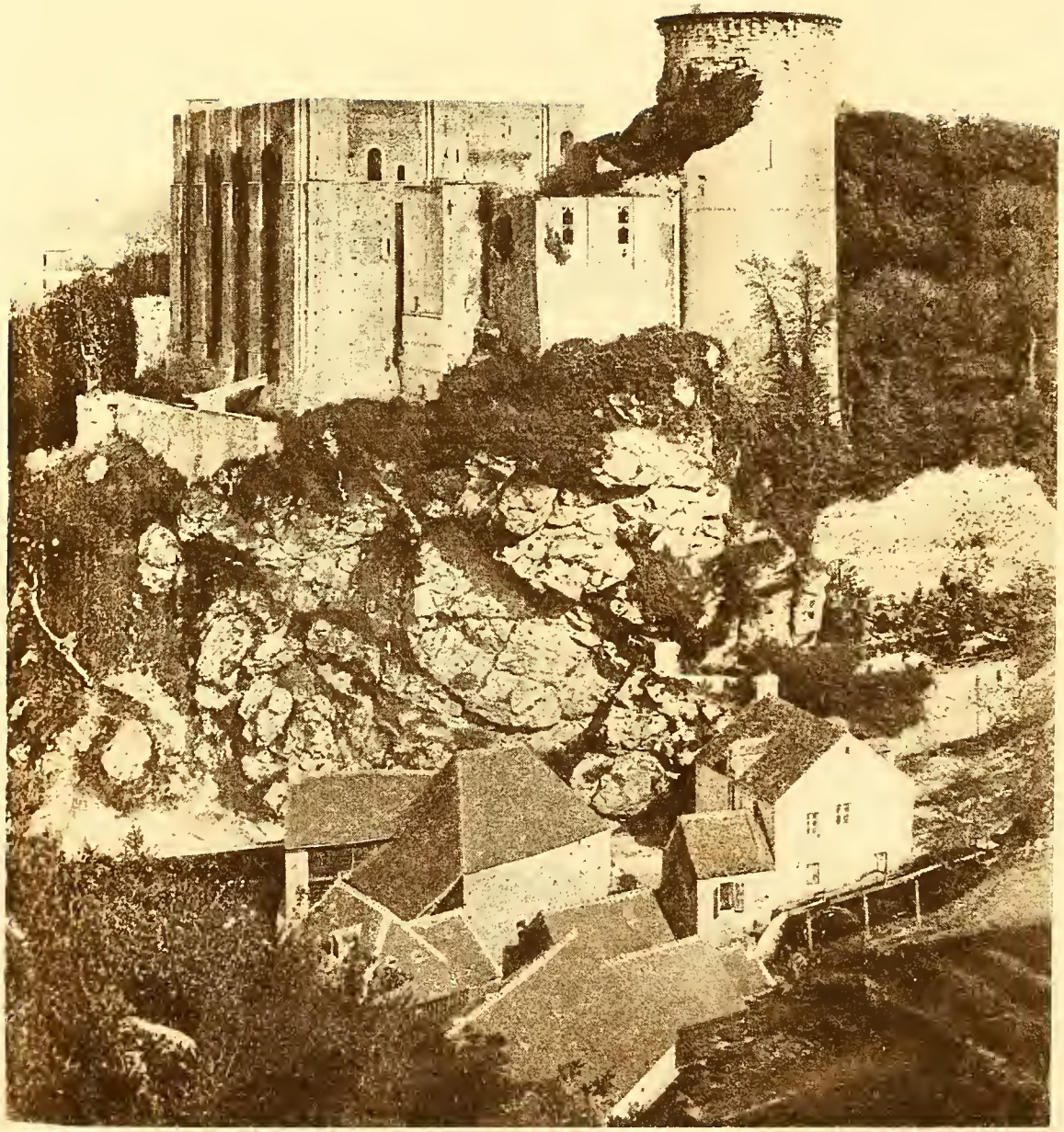
ANN or ANNE WEBSTER, daughter of Governor John (2) and Agnes (Smith) Webster, was probably baptized at Cossington, County Leicester, England, July 29, 1621, and died July 9, 1662.

She married John (2) Marsh. (Marsh II.)

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM I OF ENGLAND

Matilda of Flanders.



THE CASTLE OF FALAISE

THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY

Supreme among historic textiles, The Bayeux Tapestry contains in its seventy-seven yards of eight hand-woven colors seventy-two scenes depicting the Conquest of England from Harold's reign to the defeat of the English at the Battle of Hastings.

One of the priceless art treasures of the world, The Tapestry, only twenty inches wide, was by tradition ascribed to Matilda, wife of William The Conqueror, but experts generally attribute the work to followers of The Conqueror's half-brother, Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, for the Cathedral in that city.

The archaeological details shown on the tapestry truly merit its description by historians as "The noblest monument in the world relating to our old English history."

THE FLEET EMBARKS FOR ENGLAND

HERE THEY MAKE A FEAST AND THE
BISHOP BLESSES THE FOOD AND DRINK

BISHOP ODO · WILLIAM · ROBERT
THE THREE BROTHERS HOLD A COUNCIL OF WAR

THE LATTER COMMANDED THAT A RAMPART
SHOULD BE THROWN UP AT HASTINGS

THE CAMP

Descent from William the Conqueror

I

WILLIAM I, called the Conqueror, son of Robert I, Duke of Normandy, and Arletta (First Descent from Charlemagne XXIII), was born at Falaise, Normandy, in 1027 or 1028, died at Rouen, France, September 9, 1087, and was buried in St. Etienne's (St. Stephen's) Church at Caen. His father died when he was a child, and he was acknowledged as successor by the Norman barons. In 1065, Edward the Confessor, King of England, died, and William claimed the throne. He invaded England and on October 14, 1066, defeated Harold at the Battle of Senlac or Hastings. He was crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day following. For the next five years he continued military operations, reducing the north and west, and in 1070 completed the conquest of the north by a march to Chester. To reward his followers, he redistributed land taken from its earlier owners. His administration was based on Norman feudalism, the barons having close personal relations with the king. At the same time the old courts and shire and hundred were preserved, as well as the system of governing through sheriffs. He won the respect of his English subjects, who regarded him as their protector against feudal oppression because of his regard for legal forms and his confirmation of the "laws of Edward." Among his later military campaigns was that against Malcolm, King of Scotland, who submitted to him at the Forth; his suppression of two rebellions in Maine; and his invasion of the French Vexin. During the latter he was injured, when his horse plunged on the burning cinders of Mantes, which city he had sacked and burned. He was carried to Rouen, where he died.

William the Conqueror married Matilda or Maud of Flanders. (Ancient Counts of Flanders VIII.)

Children:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.
2. Adela, who married Étienne, Estienne or Stephen, Count of Blois, Chartres, Brie and Champagne. (Counts of Champagne V.)

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XIII, pp. 50-51; Vol. XXI, pp. 293-301.)

II

HENRY I, King of England, called "Beauclerc," son of William the Conqueror and Matilda or Maud of Flanders, was born in 1068, and died near Gisors, France, December 1, 1135. He was buried in the Abbey at Reading which he had founded. As a younger son he was not expected to inherit the crown. He received an excellent education, including the English language and law. When his elder brother, William II, died in 1100, Robert, Duke of Normandy, the next elder, was on a crusade, and Henry seized the crown. He issued a charter by which he promised to restore the "laws of Edward"; exchange fixed fees for the unlimited demands by his father and brother on the barons; stop the plundering of the church; and force the barons to deal justly with their tenants. By marrying a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon kings he completed his policy of allying himself with the native English. In both England and Normandy he was more popular with the people than with the barons.

Henry I married (first) Matilda of Scotland. (Kings of Scotland XI.) He married (second) Adelaide or Adeliza of Brabant and Louvain.

A daughter of the first marriage:

1. *Matilda* or *Maud,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. IX, p. 436. J. R. Green: "History of the English People," Vol. I, p. 140.)

III

MATILDA or MAUD, Queen of England and Empress, daughter of Henry I and Matilda of Scotland, was born in 1102, and died January 30, 1164. Because of the death of her only brother she was heir to the throne, and received formal recognition as her father's successor. The Great Council of England was reluctant, how-

HENRY the first (surnamed Beau-clark) King of England and Duke of Normandie: He raigned 35 yeares and 4 monthes died the 2 of December 1185. at the age of 67 yeares. and lieth buried at Reading. 1135.

Are to be sold by Compere Holland over against Bedlam gate.

HENRY I OF ENGLAND

Matilda of Scotland

HENRY II

Eleanor of Aquitaine.

Queen of Henry 2nd

EFFIGY OF GEOFFREY PLANTAGENET

ever, to acknowledge a female sovereign, and this feeling increased on her marriage to the heir of Anjou and Maine. On the death of her father, his nephew, Stephen, or Etienne of Blois, was recognized as king in both England and Normandy, hastened across the channel and was crowned. Matilda also came to England and contested the succession with the aid of her half-brother, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, in a struggle which lasted for years. After the sudden death of Eustace, son of Stephen, he at length recognized Henry, son of Matilda, as his heir.

Matilda or Maud married (first), in 1114, the Emperor Henry V, who died without issue by her in 1125. She married (second), in 1127, Geoffrey V Plantagenet, Count of Anjou and Maine, son of Fulk V, Count of Anjou, and Eremburge of Maine.

A son of the second marriage was:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. VI, pp. 19-20.)

IV

HENRY II, King of England, son of Geoffrey V Plantagenet and Matilda or Maud, was born at Le Mans, France, March 25, 1133, and died at Chinon, near Tours, France, July 6, 1189. The early part of his reign was devoted to restoring peace and recovering lands lost during the contest for the throne. The ensuing period was dominated by a quarrel with the church over the ecclesiastical courts. This became aggravated by a personal quarrel with Thomas á Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Although the king was not responsible for the latter's murder, that crime was suggested by his impatient words. During the struggle the Constitutions of Clarendon were issued in 1164 to define the relations of church and state. Although they were not accepted by the clergy, and Henry could not maintain them after the murder of Becket, some of them obtained a permanent place in English law, strengthening the royal as opposed to the ecclesiastical courts. The later years of his reign were a succession of misfortunes. He alienated his queen who stirred up her sons to rebellion in 1173, and two years later his heir apparent died in arms against his father and his brother Richard. This was followed by a feud between the surviving sons, Richard and John.

Henry II married, in 1152, Eleanor of Aquitaine. (Dukes of Aquitaine XI.) Child:

1. *John,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 593-96; Vol. IX, pp. 452-53.)

V

JOHN, called Lackland, King of England, son of Henry II and Eleanor of Aquitaine, was born at Oxford, December 24, 1167, and died in Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire, October 19, 1216. He was buried in Worcester Cathedral. He became king in 1199 on the death of his brother, Richard I, and his reign was a series of disasters to royal power. Discontented Poitevins invoked the aid of Philip II Augustus who pronounced a sentence of forfeiture against him, depriving him of vast possessions in France. When the archbishopric of Canterbury became vacant, and Stephen Langton was elected instead of the king's candidate, John banished the monks and threatened to prevent any English appeals from being brought to Rome. Pope Innocent III replied by placing England under interdict and inviting Philip II Augustus to depose John. The latter was obliged to sue for reconciliation and to acknowledge Langton as archbishop. With this trouble over, the king attempted to regain his French domains, but in so doing enraged the feudal lords by claims for service and new levies and by proceeding against them without trial when they refused him. This led to a rebellion of the barons who were supported by the people and led by Archbishop Langton, who suggested that a charter similar to that of Henry I be demanded. Magna Carta was the result and was signed June 15, 1215, at Runnemede. It provided for free elections to the church; that no aid be given the king without a meeting of the common council of the kingdom, the greater barons and prelates being summoned individually; that courts be held at definite places; that the arbitrary confiscation of private property be prohibited; that no one be sentenced to the ordeal without witnesses being called; and many other clauses establishing precedents for constitutional liberty. To insure the observance of its provisions twenty-five of the barons were appointed as guardians or sureties who could legally declare a rebellion. Though he signed the charter, John soon went to war against the barons, who called in Prince Louis of France, afterwards Louis VIII. While the struggle was in progress John died.

K. IOHN.

HENRY III

The noble and Victorious Prince EDWARD the first surnamed Long-shanks) King of England, Duke of Aquitaine, Earle of Poictiers, and Anjou: Lo: of Ireland &c. He Conquered Scotland, and brought from thence the Marble Chaire. He subdued and overcame Llewelyn Prince of Wales, and made his sonne Edward Prince thereof. he died at the age of 68 yeares 15 dayes after he had raigned 34 yeares 8 monthes. & buried at Westminster.

EDWARD I OF ENGLAND

John married (first) Isabella, daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester. He married (second) Isabel Taillefer. (Counts of Angoulême XII.)

Child of the second marriage was:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. X, pp. 839-53. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 1, pp. 167-71. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1537. W. C. Borlase: "History of the Family of Taillefer" in "Genealogist," New Series, Vol. II, pp. 6, 11.)

VI

HENRY III, King of England, son of John and Isabel Taillefer, was born at Winchester, October 1, 1207, and died at Westminster, November 16, 1272. For a time after his father's death the country was under a regency, but in 1227 he was declared of age, with Hubert de Burgh who had been regent continuing as chief advisor. This reign was one in which a series of favorites committed the country to extravagance and misrule, pushing the king into wild designs. During it the Grand Council sent repeated protests but could accomplish little. Henry sought to recover the French lands lost by his father, but was unsuccessful. The barons took vigorous action, and in 1258 forced the king to sign the Provisions of Oxford which made mandatory the reduction of expenditures, the expulsion of alien favorites, and a renunciation of French claims. He later obtained Papal absolution from these promises and, as a result, faced a rebellion of the barons led by Simon de Montfort who defeated him in battle at Lewes. During the later part of his reign he had little influence, his son Edward reorganizing the royal party.

Henry III married Eleanor of Provence. (Counts of Provence IX-B.)

Child:

1. *Edward,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. IX, pp. 463-81.)

VII

EDWARD I, called Longshanks, King of England, son of Henry III and Eleanor of Provence, was born at Westminster, June 17, 1239, and died near

Carlisle, July 7, 1307. As prince he was leader of a reconstituted royalist party with a more liberal and national spirit, and in 1264 participated in the struggle between the king and the barons. He was taken prisoner at Lewes, but escaped and defeated Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. He engaged in a crusade in 1272, reaching the city of Acre. On his return home in 1274, he was crowned, and from then until 1290 nearly every year of his reign was marked by an enactment of an important law. His principal contributions to history were the elimination of feudalism in political life, the limiting of church courts to matters ecclesiastical, and the ending of tribute to Rome. In 1295 he convoked what has been called the "Model Parliament," because it served as the prototype of all that succeeded it.

Edward I married (first), in 1254, Eleanor of Castile. He married (second), September 8, 1299, Margaret of France. (House of Capet XIV.)

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Edmund,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 456. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 470.)

VIII

EDMUND of WOODSTOCK, Earl of Kent, son of Edward I and Margaret of France, was born in 1301, and died in 1329.

He married, in 1327, as her second husband, Margaret Wake, who died September 29, 1349, daughter of John Wake, Lord Wake of Liddell, and Joan Wake, and widow of John Comyn of Badenoch.

Child:

1. *Joan,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, p. 456. G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, p. 470; Vol. VIII, p. 36. O. Barron: "Northamptonshire Families," p. 318.)

IX

JOAN PLANTAGENET, the "Fair Maid of Kent," Countess of Kent and Baroness of Wake and Woodstock, daughter of Edmund of Woodstock and Margaret Wake, married (first), in or before 1339, Sir Thomas (I) Holand or Holland,

ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale, or.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

ROYAL ARMS OF ENGLAND

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale, or.

(Burke: "Encyclopaedia of Heraldry.")

Royal Arms of England

Lord Holand and Earl of Kent, K.G. Sir Thomas (I) Holand or Holland, son of Sir Robert and Maud (la Zouche) Holand, is first mentioned in 1337, and died in December 1360. He was appointed lieutenant and captain in the Duchy of Brittany in 1354-55, keeper of the Channel Islands in 1356, keeper of the Castle of Saint Sauveur in 1358, lieutenant and captain in the Duchy of Normandy in 1359 and in French Normandy in 1360. From 1354 to 1357 he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Holand and later, in right of his wife, as Earl of Kent. He was one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, April 23, 1348, being fourteenth on the list of members of that order.

Joan Plantagenet married (second) Edward, the Black Prince, by whom she was the mother of Richard II, King of England.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Thomas (2),* of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VII, pp. 150-53. W. A. Shaw: "Knights of England," Vol. I, p. 1. B. Holland: "The Lancashire Hollands," pp. 40, 45.)

X

SIR THOMAS (2) HOLLAND, Earl of Kent, Lord Woodstock, Holand, and Wake, K.G., son of Sir Thomas (1) and Joan (Plantagenet) Holand or Holland, was born about 1350, and died April 25, 1397. After September 14, 1376, he was created a Knight of the Garter, being number fifty-ninth on the roll of the order. From 1381 to 1397 he was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Kent.

Sir Thomas (2) Holland married Alice FitzAlan, daughter of Richard Fitz-Alan, called "Copped Hat," Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Child:

1. *Edmund,* of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VI, pp. 154-55. W. A. Shaw: "Knights of England," Vol. I, p. 4. B. Holland: "The Lancashire Hollands," p. 163.)

XI

EDMUND HOLLAND, Earl of Kent, K.G., son of Sir Thomas (2) and Alice (FitzAlan) Holland, was born January 6, 1382/3, and died September 15,

1408. He was a minor at the death of his father and the earliest records concerning him are property arrangements during his minority. In 1403 he fought at the Battle of Shrewsbury, and July 21, 1403, was created a Knight of the Garter. In the summer of 1405 he commanded an English fleet which burned four French ships at Sluys and sailed along the coast of Normandy, burning thirty-six towns. He was justice for the counties of Hants, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent in 1406-07, and for County Dorset in 1407. During that year he was Admiral of the Fleet to the West and North and commissioner to treat with Brittany, and in 1408 one of the guardians of the truce. He was killed in an attack on the Isle of Brehat, Brittany.

Edmund Holland married, January 24, 1406/07, Lucy, daughter of Barnabo Visconti, Lord of Milan, who survived him. He also had a natural daughter by Constance, daughter of Edmund, Duke of York.

Child:

1. *Eleanor,* of whom further.

(G. E. Cokayne: "Complete Peerage," Vol. VII, pp. 159-63. W. A. Shaw: "Knights of England," Vol. I, p. 8.)

XII

ELEANOR HOLLAND, natural daughter of Edmund Holland and Constance, married, as his second wife, James Touchet, Lord Audley, son of John and Isabel Touchet, who died September 25, 1459, at the Battle of Blore Heath, and was buried at Derby Abbey. At the coronation of Henry V in February 1413, he was Lord Almoner. In 1419 he served in the war with France, and the following year had livery of his lands. From 1421 to 1455 he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Audley, and was appointed Chief Justice and Chamberlain of South Wales. He attended Henry V on the expedition to France, serving at the siege of Molyn on the Seine and that of Meaux. On the death of the king in 1422, he accompanied the royal funeral procession from Bois de Vincennes to Paris and thence from Calais to Dover and the interment at Westminster. In 1425 he was one of the lords assembled in Parliament at Leicester, and in 1429 again served in France. He married (first) Margaret Ros, daughter of William, Lord Ros of Hamlake.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Constance,* of whom further.

(E. Brydges, Editor: "Collins' Peerage," Vol. VI, pp. 549-50. "Miscellanea Genealogical et Heraldica," 2nd Series, Vol. III, p. 349. B. Burke: "Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage," 1938 Edition, p. 182. W. Segar and J. Edmondson: "Baronagium Genealogicum," Vol. IV, p. 353. "Harleian Society Publications," Vol. XVIII, p. 224. T. C. Banks: "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," Vol. II, pp. 17, 18.)

XIII

CONSTANCE TOUCHET, daughter of James and Eleanor (Holland) Touchet, married, as his second wife, Sir Robert Whitney, son of Sir Eustace and Janet (Trussell) Whitney, who succeeded his father about 1476. The first mention of him occurs in a list of those whom the Lancastrian Parliament of 1459 voted to attaint and punish by confiscation of their property for adherence to the Yorkist faction in the Wars of the Roses. Sir Robert Whitney, with others named in this list, resisted Parliament, and a large force of Welsh and Irish troops was sent against them. This army was defeated, however, at Mortimer's Cross, near Wigmore, and in the spring of 1461 Edward, Duke of York, was proclaimed king. He married (first) Alice Vaughan, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Gethyn) Vaughan.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Joan,* of whom further.

(H. Melville: "The Ancestry of John Whitney," p. 115, and chart xi. G. T. Clark: "Genealogies of Morgan and Glamorganshire," Vol. I, pp. 239, 241. L. Dwnn: "Heraldic Visitations of Wales and Part of the Marches, 1586-1613," Vol. II, p. 151.)

XIV

JOAN WHITNEY, daughter of Sir Robert and Constance (Touchet) Whitney, married Sir Roger Vaughan of Porthaml. (Vaughan XIV.)

(Ibid.)

XV

WATKIN or WATKYN VAUGHAN married Joan, daughter of Evan ap Gwillim (Llewelyn) Ychan.

XVI

SIR WILLIAM VAUGHAN married Catherine Havard.

XVII

CATHERINE VAUGHAN married David ap Evan of Neath.

XVIII

MARY or MARY DAVID EVAN married (second) Thomas Basset of Miscin.

XIX

CATHARINE BASSET married Richard ap Evan of Colenna.

XX

ANNE PRICHARD or RICHARD married David Lewis. (Lewis I.)

XXI

RALPH LEWIS married Mary, surname unknown.

XXII

EVAN LEWIS married Ann David.

XXIII

LYDIA LEWIS married Thomas Morris. (Morris I.)

XXIV

LYDIA MORRIS married Thomas Shields. (Shields I.)

XXV

ROBERT SHIELDS married Mary H. Jackson.

XXVI

MARY ap OWEN SHIELDS married Griffin Alexander Stedman. (Stedman VI.)

XXVII

MARY ADA STEDMAN married Charles W. Johnson. (Johnson VII.)
Children:

1. Mabel.
2. Eleanor, married Dr. Herschel Carey Walker.

House of Capet

CAPET is the surname of that family to which for nearly nine centuries the kings of France and many of the rulers of the most powerful French fiefs belonged, and which intermarried with most of the other royal houses of Europe. The original significance of the name remains in dispute, but the first to whom it was applied was Hugh, who was elected king of the Franks in 987. The real founder of the house, however, was Robert the Strong, who received from Charles the Bald, Carlovingian King of the Franks, the countships of Anjou and Blois, and who is sometimes called Duke, as he exercised some military authority in the district between the Seine and the Loire.

I

ROBERT the STRONG, Count of Anjou and Blois, son of Witichin, was slain in 867. He was rector of the abbey of Marmoutiers in 853, and was also *Missus* or governor of the counties of Maine, Anjou, Touraine, and Corbannais.

He had a son:

1. *Robert,* of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XXVIII, pp. 738-39.)

II

ROBERT I, King of the Franks, son of Robert the Strong, was born in 865, and was killed in battle near Soissons, June 15, 923. In 922 he took up arms against Charles the Simple and, having achieved victory, was proclaimed King of the Franks at Rheims on June 29 of that year.

Robert I married (first) Adele, and (second) Beatrix of Vermandois. (First Descent from Charlemagne XVII, Child 2.)

A daughter of the first marriage:

1. Liegarde, who married Heribert II, Count of Vermandois. (First Descent from Charlemagne XVIII.)

A son of the second marriage:

2. *Hugh,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 737. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XII. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. I, p. 48. Donald Lines Jacobus in "Boston Evening Transcript," Nov. 9, 1927, Note 2257, Part X, "Carolingians," Part XV, "Brabant." "The American Genealogist," Vol. XXV, p. 225.)

III

HUGH the GREAT, also called Hugh le Blanc, Duke of the Franks and Count of Paris and Orleans, son of Robert I and Beatrix of Vermandois, died June 16 or 17, 956. He took the title of his father, "King of the Franks," but allowed it to pass into temporary disuse.

Hugh the Great married, in 936, Hedwiga of Germany.

Child:

1. *Hugh,* of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XX, p. 369.)

IV

HUGH CAPET, King of the Franks, son of Hugh the Great and Hedwiga of Germany, was born about 938, and died in Paris, October 24, 996. He succeeded to his father's numerous fiefs in 956, thus becoming one of the most powerful feudatories in France. When the son of Lothaire, Louis V, the last Carlovingian King of France, died, Hugh Capet was proclaimed King of the Franks in 987. His kingdom included all present-day France except Brittany and Aquitaine.

Hugh Capet married Adelais or Adelaide of Aquitaine. (Dukes of Aquitaine V, Child 2.)

Robert II (le Pieux)

Roi de France † 1031

Henri 1er

Roi de France + 1060.

Child:

1. *Robert,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 364-66. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 726, 749, 750. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. "Bibliothéque de l'école des hautes etudes-sciences historiques et philologiques," Vol. LXXXVII, pp. 358-61; Vol. CXLVII, p. 201.)

V

ROBERT II, called the Pious, King of France, son of Hugh Capet and Adelais or Adelaide of Aquitaine, was born in Orleans about 970, and died about 1031. He won his sobriquet from his humility and charity; he was also a good soldier and statesman.

Robert II married (first), in 988, as her second husband, Susanna, daughter of Berenger II, King of Italy. He married (second) Bertha, daughter of Conrad the Peaceful, King of Burgundy or Arles, and (third), in 1003, Constance of Toulouse, who was born in 985, and died in 1032, daughter of William I, Count of Arles, and Adele of Anjou. (Counts of Toulouse VII.)

Children by the third marriage:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.
2. Adela, married (first) Richard III, Duke of Normandy, and (second) Baldwin V, Count of Flanders. Baldwin V, called "de Lille," and more commonly "le Débonnaire," son of Baldwin IV, Count of Flanders, and Ogive of Luxembourg, ruled from 1036 until his death in 1067. (Ancient Counts of Flanders VII.) They had a daughter, Matilda or Maud, who married William I of England, called the Conqueror. (Descent from William the Conqueror I.)

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XXII. "La grande encyclopédie," Vol. VII, p. 774; Vol. XXVIII, pp. 738-39. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, pp. 681-83. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 14, 69-70; Vol. V, pp. 97-98.)

VI

HENRY I, King of France, son of Robert II and Constance of Toulouse, was born May 15, 1008, and died August 6, 1060. He was anointed king at Rheims in

1027, at the suggestion of his father, in order to assure his succession. The reign of Henry I, who warred with William the Conqueror over the latter's domains in Normandy, marks the height of feudalism in France.

Henry I married (first) Maud, niece of the Emperor Henry III, and (second) Anne of Russia, daughter of Yaroslav, Grand Duke of Kiev, and Ingegarde of Sweden. (Grand Dukes of Kiev VI.)

Son by the second marriage:

1. *Philip,* of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XIX, pp. 1106-08. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XXII. B. Pares: "History of Russia," p. 32. R. Beasley: "Russia from Varangians to Bolsheviks," p. 24.)

VII

PHILIP I, King of France, son of Henry I and Anne of Russia, was born in 1052, and died at Melun in France in July 1108. He was of a tranquil nature and hated war. Despite this, he had to fight a number of battles against William I and William II of England.

Philip I married (first) Bertha of Holland, who was born in 1051 and died in 1094, daughter of Florent I, Count of West Frisia, and Gertrude of Saxony. He married (second) Bertrada, daughter of Simon, Baron de Montfort.

Son of the first marriage:

1. *Louis,* of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XXVI, pp. 659-61. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 307-08.)

VIII

LOUIS VI, called the Fat, King of France, son of Philip I and Bertha of Holland, was born in 1081, and died August 1, 1137. His reign was one of the most significant in French history, and his energy and ability lifted the Capetian line to its old power and importance. He was an enlightened statesman, though ruthless, as well as an able soldier.

Philippe 1er

Roi de France 1108

Philippe II Surnomme Auguste.

Roi de france +1223

Louis VI married, in 1115, Adelaide of Savoy, daughter of Humbert II, Count of Savoy and Maurienne and Marquis of Turin, and Giseala, Gisele or Guille of Burgundy and Macon.

Child:

1. *Louis,* of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XXII, pp. 618-21.)

IX

LOUIS VII, King of France, son of Louis VI and Adelaide of Savoy, was born in 1119 and died September 18 or 19, 1180. At the beginning of his reign he was jealous of his prerogatives, but in later life his devotion to religion made him utterly inefficient. He went on the Second Crusade, and returned home to find the prestige of the Crown greatly deteriorated.

Louis VII married (first), in 1137, Eleanor of Aquitaine. (Dukes of Aquitaine XI.) This marriage ended in divorce, and he married (second), in 1151, Constance of Castile. He married (third), in 1161, Alix or Alice of Champagne, daughter of Thibaut IV, Count of Blois, Brie and Champagne, and Matilda of Carinthia. (Counts of Champagne V, Child 1.)

Son of the third marriage:

1. *Philip,* of whom further.

(C. M. Allstrom: (Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 178. Prince W. K. Isenburg: "Stammatabeln zur geschichte der Europaischen Staaten," Tafel XIV. L de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie, " p. 1662. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, pp. 520-21. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," No. XXV. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 126.)

X

PHILIP II AUGUSTUS, King of France, son of Louis VII and Alix or Alice of Champagne, was born in Paris, August 21, 1165, and died at Mantes, July 14, 1223. He came to the throne as a minor, and after a reign of forty-three years he left the house of Capet the richest in Europe. In 1213 he attempted to invade

England, then ruled by King John, who had been recently excommunicated. In the following year he faced the most critical period of his reign when his many enemies, fearing his growing power, united against him in war. It was during this crisis that he displayed his martial ability and foresight as a statesman. He favored the towns against his recalcitrant barons, and because of this, he has been called the friend of the bourgeoisie.

Philip II Augustus married (first), in 1180, Isabella or Elizabeth of Hainault, who was born at Lille in April 1170, and died March 15, 1190, daughter of Baldwin V, Count of Hainault, and Marguerite of Alsace. She was crowned Queen of France at St. Denis, May 29, 1180. He married (second), in 1193, Ingeborg or Ingeburga, daughter of Vlademar I of Denmark, and (third), in 1196, Agnes, daughter of Berthold IV, Duke of Meran.

Son of the first marriage:

1. *Louis,* of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XX, p. 981; Vol. XXVI, pp. 661-67. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 106, 122-23.)

XI

LOUIS VIII, King of France, son of Philip II Augustus and Isabella or Elizabeth of Hainault, was born September 5, 1187, and died November 7, 1226. He was a short, thin, pale-faced man who had a placid temper and led a chaste life. Though he left the reputation of a saint, he was also a warrior prince. He fought King John of England and Ferrand of Flanders, defeating both in battle. In 1216 he prepared to invade England, and within a few months came close to taking London, in assertion of his fictional claim to the English crown. Throughout his reign he was absorbed by two aims, to destroy the power of the Plantagenets in England and to conquer southern France.

Louis VIII married, in 1200, Blanche of Castile, who died November 30, 1253, daughter of Alfonso IX, King of Castile, and Eleanor of England.

Child:

1. *Louis,* of whom further.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XXII. "La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XXII, pp. 623-24.)

Louis VIII (le Lion)

Roi de France + 1226.

Louis IX (Saint-Louis)

Roi de france + 1270

XII

LOUIS IX, called Saint Louis, King of France, son of Louis VIII and Blanche of Castile, was born at Poissy, April 25, 1214, and died in Tunis, August 25, 1270. In the early part of his reign, he and his mother, who became regent after the death of her husband, were confronted with a rebellion of the nobles, but with the aid of Thibaut IV and the Papal legate, the Bishop of Porto, the rebellion was successfully suppressed. This marked the beginning of the absolute rule exercised by Louis IX during his entire reign. The "Age of St. Louis," from 1254 to 1269, was a period of peace and tranquillity for France, and was almost completely free from private wars. The Treaty of Paris, in December 1259, between Louis IX and Henry III of England, adjusted the dispute between the two monarchs over the question of English holdings in France. Louis IX participated in two crusades, the first in August 1248, and the second in 1270. During the latter he died of the plague. Canonized in 1297, he stands in history as "the ideal king."

Louis IX married at Sens, in May 1234, Margaret of Provence. (Counts of Provence IX-A.)

Child:

1. *Philip,* of whom further.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XXII, pp. 624-27.)

XIII

PHILIP III, the bold, "le Hardi," King of France, son of Louis IX and Margaret of Provence, was born April 13, 1245, and died October 5, 1285. He married (first), May 28, 1262, Isabella of Aragon, daughter of James I, King of Aragon, and Yolande of Hungary. He married (second) Marie of Brabant, who died January 10, 1322, daughter of Henry III, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Brabant, and Alix or Alice of Burgundy. (Dukes of Brabant XIV.)

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Margaret,* of whom further.

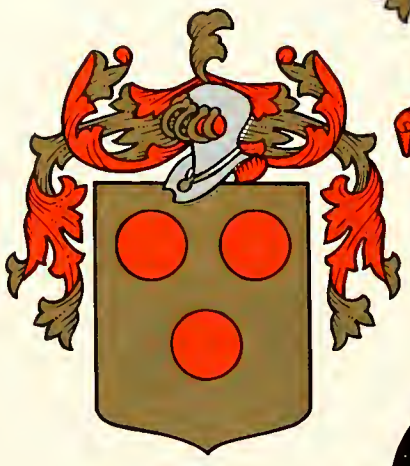
(*Ibid.*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 663-68. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," No. XXII. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 197; Vol. VI, p. 342. F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," Vol. I, pp. 252-72, 554.)

XIV

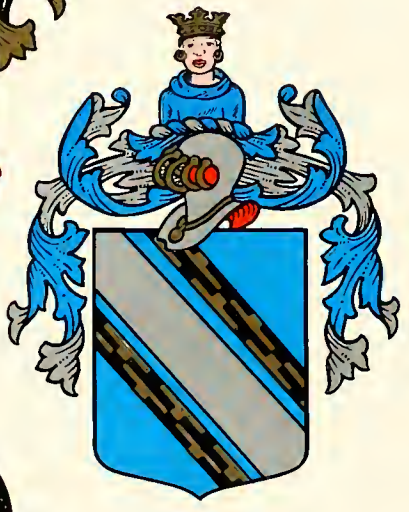
MARGARET of FRANCE, daughter of Philip III and Marie of Brabant, died February 14, 1317, and was buried at Grey Friars, London. She married Edward I, King of England. (Descent from William the Conqueror VII.)

(Ibid.)

Ancient Dukes
of
Brabant



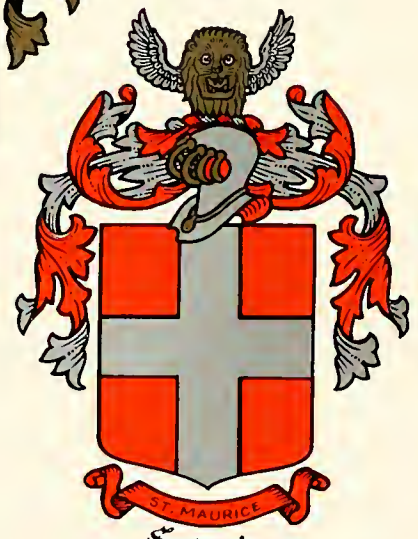
Counts of Boulogne



Champagne

Hainaut
(Hainault)

Castille
(House of Castille)



Savoie
(House of Savoy)

ANCIENT DUKES OF BRABANT

Arms—Sable, a lion or, armed and langued gules. Helmet crowned.
Crest—The lion issuant crowned or, below a peacock's tail proper, between a pair of wings sable.
Cry—Brabant en noble duc.

(Riestap: "Armorial Général.")

COUNTS OF BOULOGNE

Arms—Or, three torteaux.

(Riestap: "Armorial Général.")

CHAMPAGNE

Arms—Azure, a bend argent cottised potent counter potent or, and sable.
Crest—*A Moor's* bust, crowned or, ear rings of the same, habited azure.

(Riestap: "Armorial Général.")

HAINAUT
(HAINAULT)

Arms—Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.

(Riestap: "Armorial Général.")

CASTILLE
(HOUSE OF CASTILLE)

Arms—Gules, a tower triple-towered or.
Crest—The tower.

(Riestap: "Armorial Général.")

SAVOIE
(HOUSE OF SAVOY)

Arms—Gules, a cross argent (the upright and transverse both reaching to the edge of the shield.)
Crest—The head of a lion or, affronte *winged* argent.
Our Cry—St. Maurice.

(Riestap: "Armorial Général.")

ANCIENT DUKES OF BRABANT

Arms—Sable, a lion or, armed and langued gules. Helmet crowned.
Crest—The lion issuant crowned or, below a peacock's tail proper, between a pair of wings sable.
Cry—Brabant au noble duc.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

COUNTS OF BOULOGNE

Arms—Or, three torteaux.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

CHAMPAGNE

Arms—Azure, a bend argent cottised potent counter potent or, and sable.
Crest—A Moor's bust, crowned or, ear rings of the same, habited azure.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

HAINAUT
(HAINAULT)

Arms—Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

CASTILLE
(HOUSE OF CASTILE)

Arms—Gules, a tower triple-towered or.
Crest—The tower.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

SAVOIE
(HOUSE OF SAVOY)

Arms—Gules, a cross argent (the upright and transverse both reaching to the edge of the shield.)
Crest—The head of a lion or, affrontée winged argent.
War Cry—St. Maurice.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Dukes of Brabant

THE Duchy of Brabant was separated as early as 953 from the Duchy of Lower Lorraine. From that time, Brabant, sometimes separate from and other times united to Lower Lorraine, passed from ruler to ruler until in 1106 the Emperor Henry V conferred it, with the title of Duke of Lower Lorraine, upon Godfrey "the Bearded," Count of Louvain. In 1190 Henry I, "the Warrior," styled himself Duke of Brabant, which existed as an independent state from 1190 to 1430.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 190. F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," Vol. I, p. 10. P. Larousse: "Grand dictionnaire universel du XIXe siècle," Vol. II, p. 1179.)

I

GISELBERT, mentioned by Nithard, a contemporary writer, and called by him Count of Mansuarie, was living in 862. He possessed lands in the county of Darnau.

Giselbert married, in 846, Ermengarde, daughter of Emperor Lothair.

Child:

1. *Raginier,* of whom further.

(F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," Vol. I, pp. 33-34. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, p. 328.)

II

RAGINIER I, Duke of Lorraine and Count of Hainault, son of Giselbert and Ermengarde, died at Weersen in the Palatinate between August 25, 915, and

January 19, 916. He is mentioned by Dudon, Norman historian, as leader in opposing the Norman invasion of Rollo.

Raginier married Alberade of Mons.

Child:

1. *Raginier,* of whom further.

(F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," Vol. I, pp. 34-37.)

III

RAGINIER II, Count of Mons and Hainault, son of Raginier I and Alberade of Mons, was living in 923. He inherited Hainault as his part of his father's estate and, because he resided in the city of Mons, was also called Count of Mons.

Raginier married a daughter of Richard, Duke of Burgundy.

Child:

1. *Raginier,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 49-50, 51-53.)

IV

RAGINIER III, Count of Mons and Hainault, son of Raginier II, died in 973. He was constantly in difficulties because of the rivalries of France and Germany over the border countries, and also was at war with Conrad, Duke of Lorraine. In 954 his lands were ravaged by the Magyars.

Raginier III married Adele, whose parentage is not known and who died in 961.

Child:

1. *Lambert,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* "The American Genealogist," Vol. XXV, pp. 225-26.)

V

LAMBERT I, Count of Louvain, called the Bearded, son of Raginier III and Adele, was killed in battle near Florennes, September 12, 1015, and was buried with

his wife in the cloister of St. Gertrud at Nivelles. He and his brother, Raginier IV, Count of Mons, were dispossessed of their patrimony by the Emperor Otto, who gave it to the Counts of Valenciennes and Rheims in 965. Lambert I regained his lands twenty years later.

Lambert I married Gerberga of Lower Lorraine. (Second Descent from Charlemagne XX.)

Child:

1. *Lambert,* of whom further.

(F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," Vol. I, pp. 71-75. "The American Genealogist," Vol. XXV, pp. 225-26.)

VI

LAMBERT II, Count of Louvain and Brussels, son of Lambert I and Gerberga of Lower Lorraine, died about September 21, 1062, and was buried at Nivelles. In 1038 he succeeded Otto, son of his brother, Henry.

Lambert II married Ode or Ada, daughter of Gonthelon or Gozelo I, Duke of the Two Lorraines.

Child:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.

(F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," Vol. I, pp. 79-83. "The American Genealogist," Vol. XXV, p. 226.)

VII

HENRY II, Count of Louvain, son of Lambert II and Ode or Ada, died in 1078-79 and was buried at Nivelles. He was mentioned in gifts to churches in Brussels and Cambray.

Henry II married Adele, daughter of Eberhard, Count in the Velau.

Child:

1. *Godfrey,* of whom further.

(F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," Vol. I, pp. 85-86. " The American Genealogist," Vol. XXV, p. 226.)

VIII

GODFREY I, "the Bearded," Duke of Lower Lorraine, Count of Louvain, and Margrave of Antwerp, son of Henry II and Adele, died January 25, 1139/40, and was buried at Afflighem. He succeeded his brother Henry in 1095, and became Duke of Lorraine in 1099, receiving it as a fief from Emperor Henry.

Godfrey I married (first) Ida of Namur, who died about 1117, daughter of Otto II, Count of Chiny, and Adelheid, daughter of Albert III, Count of Namur. He married (second) Clemence of Burgundy.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Godfrey,* of whom further.

(F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," Vol. I, pp. 85-86. "The American Genealogist," Vol. XXV, pp. 226-27.)

IX

GODFREY II, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Count of Brabant and Louvain, son of Godfrey and Ida of Namur, succeeded his father in 1140 and died in 1142 or 1143. Henry, Duke of Limbourg, claimed the Duchy of Lower Lorraine and, when Godfrey came into possession of the duchy, sent soldiers into the town of St. Tron. Godfrey besieged it and then proceeded to Aix.

Godfrey II married Liutgarde, daughter and heir of Albert, Count of Mouha and Dasbourg, and Ermendside, Countess of Lutsembourg.

Child:

1. *Godfrey,* of whom further.

(F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," Vol. I, pp. 111-13.)

X

GODFREY III, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Count of Brabant, son of Godfrey and Liutgarde, died in 1190. He took an active part in the affairs of the Empire, attending various assemblies.

Godfrey III married (first) Margaret of Limbourg, and (second) Imaine, daughter of Louis, Count of Loos.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 118-33.)

XI

HENRY I, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Brabant, son of Godfrey and Margaret of Limbourg, died in 1235. He was associated with his father in the government for several years. He went on two expeditions to the Holy Land in 1183 and in 1197. He was the first to use the title of Duke of Brabant, as well as that of Duke of "Lothier" or Lower Lorraine.

Henry I married (first) Matilda of Flanders. (Counts of Champagne VIII.) He married (second) Mary or Marie of France, daughter of Philip II Augustus, King of France, and Agnes of Meran.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 143-215.)

XII

HENRY II, called the Magnanimous, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Brabant, son of Henry and Matilda of Flanders, was duke from 1235 to 1247. He was offered the Imperial Crown, when Pope Gregory IX deposed and excommunicated Emperor Frederick II. Instead of accepting the crown, he aided the election of William, Count of Holland, his nephew.

Henry II married (first) Mary or Marie, daughter of Philip, Holy Roman Emperor. (Descent from Frederick Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor III.) He married (second) Sophia, daughter of Louis, Landgrave of Thuringia.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Henry,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 225-45.)

XIII

HENRY III, called the Debonnaire, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Brabant, son of Henry and Mary or Marie, died February 28, 1261. He married Alix or Alice

of Burgundy, who died in 1258, daughter of Hugh IV, Duke of Burgundy, and Yolande of Dreux.

Child:

1. *Marie,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 252-72. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 20; Vol. V, p. 197. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, Nos. XXVIII, XXIX.)

XIV

MARIE of BRABANT, daughter of Henry III and Alix or Alice of Burgundy, died January 10, 1322. She married as his second wife, Philip III, King of France. (House of Capet XIII.)

(F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," Vol. I, pp. 271, 554.)

FREDERICK BARBAROSSA, EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Descent from Frederick Barbarossa, Holy Roman Emperor

I

FREDERICK I, Holy Roman Emperor, called "Barbarossa" by the Italians because of his red beard, was the son of Frederick II, Duke of Swabia, and Judith of Bavaria. He was born in 1123, and died June 18, 1190. On the death of his father, he became Duke of Swabia. He accompanied his uncle, Conrad III, Emperor, on a crusade and so distinguished himself that, on the Emperor's death in 1152, Frederick I was chosen and crowned King of Germany. In his attempt to restore the empire to the position it occupied under Charlemagne and Otto, it was first necessary to restore order in Germany. In 1154 he made an expedition to Italy and was crowned Emperor June 28, 1155. His reign in Germany was a prosperous one during which order was restored and prestige for the empire increased. Thomas Carlyle wrote of him:

> "No king so furnished out with apparatus and arena, with personal faculty to rule and scene to do it in, has appeared elsewhere. A magnificent, magnanimous man; holding the reins of the world, not quite in the imaginary sense, scourging anarchy down, and urging noble effort up, really on a grand scale. A terror to evil-doers, and a praise to well-doers in this world, probably beyond what was ever seen since."

Frederick I married Beatrix, daughter of Renaud or Reinald III, Count of Burgundy and Mâcon, and Agathe of Lorraine.

Child:

1. *Philip,* of whom further.

(Prutz: "Kaiser Friedrich I," Vol. III, 1871-73. K. Hampe: "Deutsche Kaisergeschichte in der Zeit der Salier und Staufer." 6th Edition, 1929. F. v. Raumer: "Geschichte der Hohenstaufen," 5th Edition, 1878, W. v. Giesebrecht: "Geschichte der Deutschen Kaiserzeit," 5th

Edition, 1885. J. Haller: "Das alte Deutsche Kaisertum," 1926. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XXVIII. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 47.)

II

PHILIP, Holy Roman Emperor, son of Frederick I and Beatrix of Burgundy, was born in 1177 and died in 1208. He was crowned king as a child, and emperor in 1205. In 1208 he was murdered by Otto of Wittelsbach.

Philip married Irene, daughter of Isaac Angelus, Eastern Roman Emperor. Child:

1. *Mary* or *Marie,* of whom further.

(Winkelmann: "Philipp von Schwaben und Otto IV von Braunschweig," 1872.)

III

MARY or MARIE, daughter of Philip and Irene, married Henry II, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Brabant. (Dukes of Brabant XII.)

(Ibid.)

Counts of Champagne

CHAMPAGNE is an ancient province of France, and was bounded on the north by Liege and Luxembourg, on the east by Lorraine, on the south by Burgundy and on the west by Picardy and the Isle de France. In Latin it was called *Campania*—"the country of plains"—from the vast plains near Rheims, Châlons and Troyes.

The Counts of Champagne descend from earlier Counts of Blois. From 865 to about 940 the Countship of Blois was held in fee by Robert the Strong, Margrave of Neustria, and by his successors. It then passed to a new family, at first vassals of the Dukes of France, but after 987 direct vassals of the crown. The seat of this countship was Blois.

Heribert II, Count of Vermandois, held among other titles that of Count of Troyes, which was the chief city of Champagne, and was succeeded in that title by his sons, Robert and Heribert, the latter being followed by a son, Étienne or Stephen who died without issue. Instead of Étienne's sister, the next heir was a daughter of Heribert II of Vermandois, namely Leutgarde. She married Thibaut I, Count of Blois, and their descendants were Counts of Champagne.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 120.)

I

THIBAUT I, Count of Blois, was of unknown ancestry. He was known as "Thibaut the Old," since he lived to be nearly one hundred years of age, and also as "Thibaut le Tricheur." He came into possession of the countship of Champagne by marriage.

Thibaut I married, in 945, Leutgarde, widow of William, Duke of Normandy, and daughter of Heribert II of Vermandois.

Children:

1. *Eudes,* of whom further.
2. Emma or Emmeline, who married William IV, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitiers. (Dukes of Aquitaine V.)

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, p. 835. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, pp. 121-22. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1562.)

II

EUDES I, Count of Blois, Chartres, Tours, Beauvais, and Sancerre, son of Thibaut I and Leutgarde of Vermandois, succeeded his father in 978, and died in 996.

Eudes I married Bertha or Berte, daughter of Conrad the Peaceful and Maud or Matilda of France. (Second Descent from Charlemagne XVIII, Child 1.)

Child:

1. *Eudes,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

EUDES II, Count of Blois, Chartres, Tours, Troyes and Meaux, son of Eudes I and Bertha or Berte of Burgundy, was born in 983, and was killed in battle November 15, 1037. He was a favorite of King Robert of France and became Count Palatine of Champagne, the chief title of his descendants.

Eudes II married (first) Maud, daughter of Richard I, Duke of Normandy, and (second) Ermengarde, daughter of Robert I, Count of Auvergne, and Ermengarde of Arles.

Child of second marriage:

1. *Thibaut,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 124. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1582.)

STEPHEN

IV

THIBAUT III, Count of Blois, Champagne, Brie, Chartres and Tours, son of Eudes II and Ermengarde of Auvergne, died in 1089. He succeeded his elder brother as Count of Champagne.

Thibaut III married Alix or Alice of Crespy and Valois.

Child:

1. *Étienne, Estienne* or *Stephen,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 124. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, p. 168.)

V

ÉTIENNE, ESTIENNE or STEPHEN, Count of Blois, Chartres, Brie and Champagne, son of Thibaut III and Alix or Alice of Crespy and Valois, died in 1102. He left for a Crusade in 1096 with Robert of Normandy and Robert of Flanders. In June 1097 he took part in the siege of Nicaea, where he directed operations, and then proceeded to the siege of Antioch, but retired shortly before the city was taken. He returned to France for a short time and then went again to Palestine.

Étienne, Estienne or Stephen married Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror and Matilda of Flanders. (Descent from William the Conqueror I, Child 2.)

Children:

1. Thibaut IV, called the Great, Count of Blois, Champagne, Chartres and Brie, who died in 1152. After the death of Henry I of England, he governed Normandy on behalf of his brother, King Stephen. He married Matilda of Carinthia. Their daughter, Alix or Alice, married, as his third wife, Louis VII, King of France. (House of Capet IX.)
2. *Etienne* or *Stephen,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 125.)

VI

ÉTIENNE or STEPHEN, King of England, son of Étienne, Estienne or Stephen and Adela of England, died at Dover, October 25, 1154, and was buried

in Faversham Abbey. He was crowned King of England, December 26, 1135, and most of his reign was spent in a struggle to maintain his crown waged against his cousin, the Empress Matilda.

Étienne or Stephen married Maud or Mahaut, daughter and heir of Eustace III, Count of Boulogne, and Mary of Scotland.

Child:

1. *Marie,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 297; Vol. IV, Part 2, p. 125. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. III. H. Ellis: "General Introduction to Domesday Book," Vol. I, pp. 385, 416-17. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1064.)

VII

MARIE, Countess of Boulogne, daughter of Étienne or Stephen of England and Maud or Mahaut of Boulogne, died in 1180 or 1182. She married Mathieu of Flanders.

Child:

1. *Matilda,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 298.)

VIII

MATILDA, daughter of Mathieu of Flanders and Marie of Boulogne, married, as his first wife, Henry I, Duke of Lower Lorraine and Brabant. (Dukes of Brabant XI.)

(*Ibid.* F. C. Butkens: "Trophées tant sacrés que profanes du duché de Brabant," pp. 143-215.)

First Descent from Charlemagne

AT the beginning of the fifth century, the Franks had moved westward, and had divided into two branches. One branch known as the Salian Franks had located in the northeastern portion of what is now Belgium, and, towards the close of that century under the leadership of Clovis, who is regarded as the founder of the Frankish Monarchy, began pushing south towards the Seine and Loire rivers in Gaul or modern France. The Ripuarian Franks formed the other branch, and, early in the fifth century had established a kingdom, with Cologne as its capital, which included both banks of the Rhine to the east of the Maas and extended as far as the Fulda. Their neighbors beyond the Main were known as the Alamanni. The dynasty at Cologne lasted only four generations, and in 509 the kingdom was absorbed by Clovis, founder of the Frankish Monarchy.

The royal house of the Carlovingians or Carolingians, so called from Charlemagne, its most illustrious member, descended from the Frankish lords in Austrasia, the country extending from the River Rhine to the Meuse, with Metz as its principal city. The Carlovingians furnished a dynasty of French kings, German emperors and kings, and Italian sovereigns.

(G. Kaufmann: "Deutsche Geschichte bis auf Karl den Grossen." W. Arnold: "Deutsche Geschichte," Gotha, 1881-83. L. v. Ranke: "Weltgeschichte." F. Dahn: "Die Koenige der Germanen.")

I

CLOVIS, the Frankish King of Cologne, flourished about 420.
Child:

1. *Childebert,* of whom further.

(Gregorii Turonensis: "Opera," Edited by Arndt, Hanover, 1884-85.)

II

CHILDEBERT, son of Clovis, was King of Cologne, and lived about 450. Child:

1. *Siegbert* or *Sigebert,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

SIEGBERT or SIGEBERT, the Lame, son of Childebert, was King of the Ripuarian Franks. His capital was Cologne. Clovis, founder of the Frankish Monarchy, was treacherous and merciless with the Frankish petty kings whose existence threatened his ambitions. Clovis incited the son of Siegbert or Sigebert to plot his father's death in 507.

Child:

1. *Cloderic,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV

CLODERIC, "the Parricide," son of Siegbert or Sigebert, was killed, in turn, by Clovis, in 507, and the latter became possessed of the kingdom of Siegbert.

Cloderic married a kinswoman of Clotida, the Burgundian Queen of Clovis. Child:

1. *Munderic,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* S. Sollii Apollinaris Sidonii Arvern: "Episcopal Opera," Paris.)

V

MUNDERIC, son of Cloderic, revolted against Thierri I, son of Clovis, and was slain by him in 509.

Munderic married (first), but this wife's name has not been found. He married (second) Arthemia, sister of a Gallo-Roman archbishop of Lyons. Arthemia married (first) the senator Florentius, from which family stems the historian, St. Gregory of Tours.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *A daughter,* of whom further.

(Gregorii Turonensis: "Opera," Edited by Arndt, Hanover, 1884-85. "Vita S. Gondulphi" in "Acta Sanctorum Julii," Antwerp, 1643.)

VI

A DAUGHTER of Munderic and Arthemia married Mummolin, Count of Soissons, who died in 561. He served as duke under Clothaire I.

Child:

1. *Baudgise,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* M. Chaume: "Les Origines du Duché de Bourgogne," Dijon, 1925.)

VII

DUKE BAUDGISE II, son of Mummolin, and his brother were sent on an embassy to the Emperor Maurice at Constantinople in 584. Baudgise was killed at Carthage on his return journey.

Duke Baudgise II married Oda, a Suevian, daughter of Palatina, who was a daughter of Gallus-Magnus, Patrician at Narbonne.

Child:

1. *Arnulf* or *Arnoul,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VIII

ST. ARNULF or ARNOUL, son of Duke Baudgise II and Oda, was born shortly after August 13, 582, died at Remiremont, August 16, 640, and was buried at Metz. He was Mayor of the Palace and tutor of Dagobert in 611, but shortly afterwards entered the church and was tonsured late in the summer of 612. He became Bishop of Metz.

Arnulf or Arnoul married, when very young, Clothilde, who became a nun at Treves in 612.

Child:

1. *Ansgise* or *Anschisus,* of whom further.

(M. Chaume: "Les Origines du Duché de Bourgogne," Dijon, 1925. "The Life of St. Clodule," in "Acta Sanctorum Julii." T. Hodgkin: "Italy and her Invaders," Vol. VII, p. 24.)

IX

DUKE ANSGISE or ANSCHISUS, son of St. Arnulf or Arnoul and Clothilde, was born about 605.

He married Begue or Bega, daughter of Pepin of Landon, called Pepin I, Mayor of the Palace to the Merovingian King, Dagobert I, of Austrasia. In Austrasia the office of Mayor of the Palace had become hereditary in the family of Pepin of Landon, a small village near Liege.

Child:

1. *Pepin,* of whom further.

(Einhard: "Jahrbuecher" in "Geschichtsschreiber der deutschen Vorzeit," Vol. XVII.)

X

PEPIN of HERISTAL, called Pepin II by some historians, son of Duke Ansgise or Anschisus and Begue or Bega, seized the power won by his father's marriage to the daughter of Pepin of Landon, and conquered the Palace of the Western Franks. He thus became the uncrowned king over the whole empire, the decisive battle having been fought in 687 at Tertry.

Pepin of Heristal married (first) Plectrude, and (second) Alpaida or Chalpaida.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Charles,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* G. Kaufmann: "Deutsche Geschichte bis auf Karl den Grossen." T. Hodgkin: "Italy and her Invaders," Vol. VII, p. 24. A. Allier and A. Chenavard: "L'Ancien Bourbonnais," p. 162.)

Pepin le bref Roi des Francs

+ 768

Berthe reine de France
femme de Pépin-le-bref. 783

Charles Martel

FIRST DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

XI

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Pepin of Heristal and Alpaida or Chalpaida, was born about 688 and died October 22, 741. After the death of his father there was a period of anarchy. Thrown into prison, he later escaped and defeated the Neustrians in 716. He took the title of Mayor of the Palace of Austrasia, thus uniting Austrasia and Neustria. In 732, with his army of knights, he drove back at Tours and Poitiers the Arabs who had broken in from Spain. It was in this period that he acquired the sobriquet "Martel" (the hammer).

Charles Martel married (first) Chrotrud, Chrotrudes or Chrotrudis, and (second) Sonichilde or Swanahild.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Pepin,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* E. Muehlbacher: "Deutsche Geshichte unter den Karolingern," Gotha. W. H. Turton: "Plantagenet Ancestry," p. 8.)

XII

PEPIN III, called Pepin the Short, son of Charles Martel and Chrotrud, Chrotrudes or Chrotrudis, died September 24, 768. He received his education in the cloister, which gave him a refinement foreign to his harsh and austere father. He recognized the advantages of an alliance with the church, and with his support Boniface (later St. Boniface) became the "Apostle to the Germans." After the abdication of his brother, Carolman, in 747, Pepin III became sole master of Austrasia and Neustria, and after consulting with Pope Zacharias took the title of king. The Franks raised him on a shield, proclaiming him after the old custom. The diadem and the anointing oil were gifts from the Pope. In his turn Pepin III defended the Pope against the attacks of the Lombards and enlarged the area of the papal dominions.

Pepin III married Bertha, daughter of Charibert, Count of Laon.

Child:

1. *Charlemagne,* of whom further.

(G. Kaufmann: "Deutsche Geschichte bis auf Karl den Grossen." H. B. George: Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," No. XII.)

FIRST DESCENT FROM CHARLEMAGNE

XIII

CHARLEMAGNE, Emperor and King, son of Pepin III and Bertha of Laon, was born April 2, 747, died January 28, 813/4, and was buried at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle). He became King of the Franks in 768. In the early part of his reign he invaded northern Italy, putting an end to the Lombard kingdom. From 774 to 799 he was at war with the Saxons, at that time a heathen race east of the Rhine. In 785 Widukind, the Saxon leader, surrendered and was baptized a Christian. Bavaria was subsequently annexed and this brought Charlemagne into conflict with the Avars whose Khan became a Christian in 805. Expeditions were also sent against the Saracens in Spain. On December 25, 800, while in Rome, Charlemagne was crowned emperor by Pope Leo III, thus reviving the Roman Empire. After a naval war in the Adriatic, in which he surrendered some disputed territory, Charlemagne was saluted by the Greek envoys as "Basileus," the equality of the two empires thus being recognized. The reign of Charlemagne witnessed a revival of arts and letters, a revision of the Frankish law, and the writing of the laws of the Saxons, Thuringians and Frisians.

Charlemagne married (first), in 770, Desiderata, daughter of Desiderius, King of Lombardy; (second), in 771, Hildegarde, who was born in 758 and died April 30, 782/3, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Swabia; (third), in 783, Fastrade, who died in 794, daughter of Rudolf, Count of Franconia; and (fourth) Liutgard of Swabia, who died June 4, 800.

Children of the second marriage:

1. *Pepin,* of whom further.
2. Louis I, called the Pious. (Second Descent from Charlemagne XIV.)

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 325-26, 417. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. I, pp. 28-29. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," No. XII. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XCIX, pp. 130-31; Vol. CI, chart, p. 112.)

XIV

PEPIN, son of Charlemagne and Hildegarde of Swabia, was born in April 773, and died in Milan, July 8, 810. When he was baptized in Rome, April 12, 781, he

CHARLEMAGNE

Hildegarde
Wife of Charlemagne

was named Carloman, but Pope Adrian I changed his name at Easter when he anointed him King of Lombardy. He is also styled King of Italy.

Child:

1. *Bernard,* of whom further.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. I, p. 48. Donald Lines Jacobus in "Boston Evening Transcript," Oct. 12, 1927, Note 2257, Part IX, Note 5980, Nov. 28, 1927. Dr. Eric Brandenburg: "Die Nachkommen Karls des Grossen," Leipzig, 1935. M. D. R. v. Redlich: "Pedigrees of Some of the Emperor Charlemagne's Descendants," 1941, Vol. I, pp. 120-21.)

XV

BERNARD, son of Pepin, was born in 797, and died in Milan, April 17, 818. He succeeded his father as King of Italy and was crowned by the Archbishop of Milan in 810. He rebelled against his uncle, Louis the Pious, was defeated, deprived of his eyesight, and died three days later.

Bernard married Cunigonde, who died about 835.

Child:

1. *Pepin,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XVI

PEPIN II, Count of Senlis, son of Bernard and Cunigonde, was born in 817/18, and died after 840. He was Seigneur of Péronne and St. Quentin, a region soon after this called Vermandois.

Child:

1. *Heribert,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XVII

HERIBERT I, Seigneur of Péronne and St. Quentin, son of Pepin II, was born about 840 and was killed about 902 by followers of Baldwin II of Flanders. By ceaseless energy he achieved his ambition to become Count of Vermandois, a title destined to grow in lustre through many generations. His domains included, in

addition to the region whence the title was derived, the cities and territories of Rheims, Soissons, Meaux and Senlis.

Heribert I married Bertha de Morvois, daughter of Guarri, Count of Morvois, and Eva de Rousillion, daughter of Gerard de Rousillion.

Children:

1. *Heribert,* of whom further.
2. Beatrix, who married, as his second wife, Robert I, King of the Franks. (House of Capet II.)

(Ibid.)

XVIII

HERIBERT II, Count of Vermandois, Troyes and Meaux, son of Heribert I and Bertha de Morvois, died in 943, and was buried in St. Quentin. He married Liegarde of France. (House of Capet II, Child 1.)

Child:

1. *Robert,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France." Vol. I, p. 49. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 238.)

XIX

ROBERT, Count of Troyes and Meaux, son of Heribert II and Liegarde of France, was born about 920 and died about 967/8. He married, as his first wife, Adelaide, daughter of Giselbert, Count of Burgundy, and Ermengarde of Burgundy.

Child:

1. *Adelaide,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 238. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. I, p. 49. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XCIX, p. 34.)

XX

ADELAIDE of VERMANDOIS, daughter of Robert and Adelaide of Burgundy, was born in 950 and died between 975 and 978. She married (first) Lambert

of Autun, Count of Chalon, and (second) Geoffrey I, called Grisegonelle, Count of Anjou, who died July 21, 987, son of Fulk II, Count of Anjou, and Gerberge of Gatinais. Geoffrey I was the first Seneschal of France known to history. This office was one of the most important in the kingdom and was long held by the counts of Anjou.

Children of the second marriage:

1. *Ermengarde,* of whom further.
2. Gerberge, who married William Taillefer II, Count of Angoulême. (Counts of Angoulême V.)

(Ibid.)

XXI

ERMENGARDE of ANJOU, daughter of Geoffrey I and Adelaide of Vermandois, married Conan I, Duke of Brittany, who died in 992.

Child:

1. *Judith,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XXII

JUDITH of BRITTANY, daughter of Conan I and Ermengarde of Anjou, was born in 982 and died in 1017. She married, in 1000, Richard II, the Good, Duke of Normandy, who died in August 1027, son of Richard I, Duke of Normandy.

Child:

I. *Robert,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XXIII

ROBERT I, Duke of Normandy, son of Richard II and Judith of Brittany, died July 22, 1035, on his way to the Holy Land. By Arletta, daughter of a tanner of Falaise, he had a son:

1. *William.* (Descent from William the Conqueror I.)

(Ibid.)

Second Descent from Charlemagne

FOR the Introduction and Generations I through XIII, see First Descent from Charlemagne.

XIV

LOUIS I, called the Pious, son of Charlemagne and Hildegarde of Swabia, was born at Chasseneuil in central France in 778, and died near Ingelheim, June 20, 840. As a child, in 781, he was crowned King of Aquitaine. In 813, he was crowned Emperor at Aachen by his father, and three years later he was crowned a second time by Pope Stephen IV at Rheims. His tastes were ecclesiastical rather than military, and he earned the sobriquet "Pious" by his liberality to the church and by his attempt to reform and purify monastic life.

Louis I married (first), about 795, Irmgard or Ermengarde. (Descent from Clovis, Founder of the Frankish Monarchy XVII.) He married (second), in 819, Judith, who was born in 800, and died April 19, 843, daughter of Welf I, Count of Bavaria.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Charles,* of whom further.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 326-27, 574.)

XV

CHARLES II, called the Bald, son of Louis I and Judith of Bavaria, was born in 823, and died October 5, 877, on his way back to France from an expedition against the Saracens. The death of his father in 840 led to war among his three surviving sons, Charles allying himself with Louis in resisting the claims of Lothaire as Emperor. Their victory led to the Treaty of Verdun in 843, which definitely

Louis I.er (le débonnaire)

Roi des Francs + 840

Charles II (Le Chauve)

Roi de France + 877.

Louis II (Le Bègue)

Roi de France + 879

broke the unity of the empire. Charles secured the kingdom of the West Franks, corresponding largely to what is now France. Following the death of Emperor Louis II, Charles went to Italy, securing the Imperial Crown at Rome with the support of Pope John VIII.

Charles II married (first), in 842, Ermentrude or Hermentrude, who died October 6, 869, daughter of Eudes, Count of Orleans. He married (second), in 870, Richilde, daughter of Thierri I, Duke of Burgundy.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Judith, married (first) Aethelwulf or Ethelwulf, King of the West Saxons; (second) Aethelbald or Ethelbald; and (third) Baldwin I, Count of Flanders. (Ancient Counts of Flanders I.)
2. *Louis,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 328.)

XVI

LOUIS II, King of France, called "le Bégue" or the Stammerer, son of Charles II and Ermentrude or Hermentrude of Orleans, was born November 1, 846, and died April 10, 879. In 877 he succeeded his father as King of France. During his reign, as well as that of his father and of his successors, the feudal system gained in strength at the expense of the monarchy, the great nobles establishing strong principalities such as Flanders, Aquitaine and Burgundy, with the king possessing little except the appearance of royalty.

Louis II married (first), in 863, Ansgarde, a Burgundian princess, and (second) Liutgarde or Adelaide, daughter of Ludolfe, Duke of Saxony.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Charles,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. I, p. 174. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. I, pp. 34-35.)

XVII

CHARLES III, King of France, called the Simple, son of Louis II and Liutgarde or Adelaide of Saxony, was born October 17, 879, and died October 7, 929. He gained the recognition of many notables as heir to the throne in 893, but

secured possession of the whole only by the death, five years later, of Odo, son of Robert the Strong, who had ruled France for a time.

Charles III married (first), but the name of this wife is not known. He married (second), in 907, Frederona, sister of Bovo, Bishop of Chalon, and (third) Eadgifu or Eadgyfu of England. (Saxon Kings of England IV, Child 1.)

Child of third marriage:

1. *Louis,* of whom further.

(A. Echel: "Charles the Simple." H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," No. XII.)

XVIII

LOUIS IV, King of France, called d'Outremer, son of Charles III and Eadgifu or Eadgyfu of England, was born in 921, and died September 10, 954. After the death of Rudolph of Burgundy, who for a time was King of France, Hugh the Great and other French nobles chose Louis king, and he was consecrated at Laon in 936.

Louis IV married, as her second husband, in 939, Gerberga of Saxony, who died May 5, 984, daughter of Henry I, the Fowler, Duke of Saxony, and widow of Giselbert, Duke of Lorraine.

Children:

1. Maud or Matilda, who was born in 943 and died in 992. She married Conrad the Peaceful, King of Burgundy. Their daughter, Bertha or Berte, married Eudes I, Count of Blois. (Counts of Champagne II.)
2. *Charles,* of whom further.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. I, p. 39. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," No. XII. Donald Lines Jacobus in "Boston Evening Transcript," Nov. 9, 1927, Note 2257, Part XV, "Brabant.")

XIX

CHARLES, Duke of Lower Lorraine, son of Louis IV and Gerberga of Saxony, was born in 953 and died in 991 or 994. On the death of Louis V he was next heir to the throne of France but Hugh Capet was chosen king by the nobles. Charles revolted, but was taken prisoner in April 991.

Louis IV dit d'Outremer.

Roi de France +954

Charles married (first) Bonne of Ardennes, and (second) Agnes, daughter of Heribert of Vermandois, Count of Troyes.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Gerberga,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XX

GERBERGA, daughter of Charles and Bonne of Ardennes, married Lambert I, Count of Brabant and Louvain. (Dukes of Brabant V.)

(Ibid.)

Grand Dukes of Kiev

I

RURIK, a Scandinavian, settled with a group of followers from the region of Upsala, Sweden, in the east Baltic region in 852. The word Rus was originally a Finnish description of the Swedes as "rowers." The original Scandinavian settlers are spoken of as Varangians. According to the oldest Russian record, the Chronicle of Nestor, they were invited to rule over the Slavs, because the latter were divided into warring tribes. At first there were three brothers, Rurik, Sineus, and Truvor, but with the death of his brothers, Rurik made himself master of all the country. He fortified a town which he called Novgorod or New Town.

Child:

1. *Igor,* of whom further.

(R. Beasley, N. Forbes, and G. A. Birkett: "Russia from Varangians to Bolsheviks," pp. 3-5.)

II

IGOR, Grand Duke of Kiev, son of Rurik, died in 945. He ruled at first under the guardianship of Oleg. He later led an expedition against Constantinople, and in 912 an agreement or treaty was negotiated with the Eastern Empire mostly consisting of stipulations regarding commerce.

Igor married Olga or Helga, who, after the death of Igor, was the virtual ruler of Russia. She visited the city of Constantinople about 957. While there she was baptized a Christian. She died in 969, and was later canonized.

Child:

1. *Svyatoslav,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 6-15, 20.)

Ст҃ый равноапо́столкный вели́кій кн҃зь

ВЛАДИ́МІРЪ.

VLADIMIR

Grand Duke of Kiev

Vladimir, Grand Duke of Kiev and Prince of Russia, is known in Russian history as St. Vladimir. Baptized in 988, he civilized and Christianized ancient Russia and was canonized.

The accompanying plate was reproduced from a volume published in Moscow, Russia, in 1856 by the Holy Synod and entitled "Divine Service with Canticles for the Saint and Apostolic Grand Duke Vladimir—With the Addition of a Description of his Life and a Musical Transposition of Each Service in the Key Recitation. On the Occasion of the Celebration of the Jubilee Anniversary of the Christening of Russia (988-1888)."

The plate itself shows in the upper center a decorative painting, likewise of the Bible, St. Vladimir, occupying the main center, holds in his right hand a patriarchal cross and in his left a scroll with the following inscription: "A earth was created and men came and God led them into the right faith." On both sides of St. Vladimir are inscriptions, that on the left being considerably abbreviated and reading: "Saint Apostolic Grand Duke," while that on the right reads: "Vladimir." These are repeated as a heading under the picture, where, however, the first word reads "Holy" in place of "Saint." Surrounding the whole picture is a very decorative border, with a cross in each corner, a seal-like decoration in the lower center and one portrait each on the left and right. The former is that of St. Andrew, a patron saint of Russia, while the latter is that of St. Olga, who was the grandmother of Vladimir and was baptized a Christian in 955 at Constantinople.

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III

SVYATOSLAV, Grand Duke of Kiev, son of Igor and Olga or Helga, succeeded his father, and died in 972. When the Eastern Empire under Nicephorus Phocus was attacked by the Bulgars, he gave Svyatoslav a subsidy to meet the danger. Svyatoslav responded to the appeal, defeated the Bulgars, and planned to substitute Pereyaslavats for Kiev. The Greek Empire became alarmed to see a new capital rising much nearer to them, and in 972 war began which resulted in the defeat of Russia. With the return of peace, closer relations were established between the two empires, which led to the conversion of Russia to Christianity under the succeeding ruler.

Child:

1. *Vladimir,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 15-18.)

IV

VLADIMIR, Grand Duke of Kiev and of all Russia, son of Svyatoslav, was born in 956, and died in 1015. In 970 he received Great Novgorod as an appanage. He became involved in a long civil war with his brother, and in 977 traveled to Scandinavia to collect Viking warriors. He returned to Russia, and with their aid, conquered the Chervensk cities in modern Galicia in 981. In 983 he subdued the Yatvyags of Lithuania and Poland, and in 985 he led a fleet along the central rivers of Russia to conquer the Bulgars of the Kama, establishing fortresses along the way. Accepting the religion of the Orthodox Church of Constantinople, he was baptized in 988, and returned to Kiev, where he helped in the conversion of his people. Sometime after his death he was canonized.

Vladimir married several times. His first and fourth wives were princesses of Bohemia, but the names of neither of these wives have been found.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Yaroslav,* of whom further.

(B. Pares: "History of Russia," pp. 28, 30. W. Tooke: "History of Russia.")

V

YAROSLAV, Grand Duke of Russia, son of Vladimir, ruled Russia from 1016 to 1054. Under his rule Russia assumed what might be termed a political unity, and his reign was marked by the strengthening of the religious, cultural, and commercial ties with Constantinople. To him is ascribed the "Ruskaya Pravda," or the Russian code of law, to which his successors made additions.

Yaroslav married Ingegarde, daughter of Olaf Skoettkonung or Olaf III, first Christian king of Sweden, who ruled from 1001 to 1024.

Child:

1. *Anne,* of whom further.

(B. Pares: "History of Russia," p. 32. R. Beasley, N. Forbes, and G. A. Birkett: "Russia from Varangians to Bolsheviks," p. 24.)

VI

ANNE, daughter of Yaroslav and Ingegarde of Sweden, married, as his second wife, Henry I, King of France. (House of Capet VI.)

(Ibid.)

IAROSLAF

Counts of Toulouse

TOULOUSE was the town of Tolosa in Aquitania in the time of the Roman Empire. It was the capital of a duchy in 570 A.D. and was reorganized as a county in 771 with its ruler holding the title of duke. Among the dukes, Guillaume Courterez, called "de Gellons," reigned from 790 to 806; Berenger died in 835; Acfrid or Ecfrid, his successor, was deposed in 844; and Fredelon or Fridolo, successor to Acfrid, ruled from 845 to 852. He was succeeded by his brother, Raimond I. (Generation II.)

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XXXI, pp. 212-14.)

I

FULGAND, mentioned in the foundation of the Abbey of Vabres, married Senegonde, and they had a son:

1. *Raimond,* of whom further.

(P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, pp. 681-83. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, pp. 69-70.)

II

RAIMOND I, Count of Toulouse, son of Fulgand and Senegonde, was of record in 855, and died about 864. He succeeded his brother, Fredelon or Fridolo, and held Toulouse, Rouergue and Querci.

Raimond I married Bertha, daughter of the Seigneur de Remy.

Children:

1. Bernard, Count of Toulouse, who died in 875. He had a daughter, Rogerlinde, who married Wulgrin I, Count of Périgord and Angoulême. (Counts of Angoulême I.)

2. *Odon* or *Eudes,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

ODON or EUDES, Count of Toulouse, son of Raimond I and Bertha de Remy, succeeded his brother, Bernard, in 875, and died in 919. He married Garsinde, daughter of Ermengard of Albi.

Child:

1. *Raimond,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV

RAIMOND II, Count of Toulouse, son of Odon or Eudes and Garsinde, died in 924. He married Guidinilde, and they had a son:

1. *Raimond,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V

RAIMOND III, Count of Toulouse, son of Raimond II and Guidinilde, was called "Pons" because of his devotion to St. Pons, the martyr. He died in 950.

Raimond III married (first) Garsinde, and (second) Bertha, daughter of Boson, Marquis of Tuscany, and widow of Eosin, Count of Arles and Provence.

Children of the second marriage:

1. Raimond IV, Count of Toulouse.
2. *William,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI

WILLIAM I, Count of Arles, son of Raimond III and Bertha, died in 1037. He became Count of Arles through his mother, who had been the widow of the last count.

RAYMOND IV.

Raymond de Saint Gilles, Comte de Toulouse.

+ 1105.

William I married Adele of Anjou, daughter of Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou, and Adelais or Adelaide of Troyes.

Child:

1. *Constance,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VII

CONSTANCE of TOULOUSE, daughter of William I and Adele of Anjou, was born in 985, and died in 1032. She married Robert II, King of France. (House of Capet V.)

(Ibid.)

Counts of Provence

PROVENCE, a name derived from the ancient *Provincia romana,* comprised the territory between the Alps, the sea and the Rhone which was conquered by the Romans soon after their first entry into Gaul in 125 B.C. The name was later applied to the region bounded by the Dauphine of Viennois, the Rhone, the Languedoc, the Alps and the Mediterranean. In the division of Charlemagne's empire in 843, Provence fell to Lothair I, from whom it passed to the Emperor Louis II, then to Charles the Bald and his brother-in-law, Duke Boso. Boso was declared King of Provence in 879, but after his death the region, though nominally controlled by the kings of Burgundy, was virtually independent. Hugo or Hugues of Arles, Marquis of Provence and King of Italy, in 926, made Boso, his son-in-law who died without issue in 948, the first count of Provence. As his successor, Conrad the Peaceful, King of Arles, chose Boso II, who died about 968 and was the son of Rotbold. William I and Rotbold or Roubaud II, sons of Boso II, shared the rule of Provence after their father's death. About 973 the marquisate of Provence was reestablished in favor of Count William, and from then on the descendants of the two brothers, without making any partition, ruled the various countships of Provence. Douce, a descendant of William, and heiress to the countship, transferred the territory by marriage to the house of Barcelona.

Barcelona, once known as Barcino, is said to have been founded by the Carthaginian, Hamilcar Barca, in the third century B.C. A line of independent counts or marquises arose there, and ruled from 864 to 1162. Wilfred, son of Sunifred, Count of Ausonne, became the first Count of Barcelona.

(L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," pp. 1619, 1664. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 1, pp. 81-82, 241-43.)

COUNTS OF PROVENCE

I

BERENGER RAIMOND, Count of Barcelona, was a descendant of Wilfred, the first Count of Barcelona. He married Sanchie or Garcia, daughter of Sancho-Guillaume or Sanche-Guillaume.

Child:

1. *Raimond Berenger,* of whom further.

(L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," pp. 1619, 1664. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 1, pp. 81-82, 241-43; Vol. IX, p. 246.)

II

RAIMOND BERENGER I, Count of Barcelona, son of Berenger Raimond and Sanchie or Garcia, died May 27, 1076. He was also heir to the countship of Carcassonne, and made several Moorish kings his vassals.

Raimond Berenger I married (second) Almodis de la Marche.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Raimond Berenger,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

RAIMOND BERENGER II, called "the Tow-head," Count of Barcelona and Carcassonne, son of Raimond Berenger I and Almodis de la Marche, was assassinated December 6, 1082. He married, in 1079, Matilda, daughter of Robert Guiscard.

Child:

1. *Raimond Berenger,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 1, p. 82. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1619.)

IV

RAIMOND BERENGER III, Count of Barcelona, son of Raimond Berenger II and Matilda Guiscard, was born about 1082, and died in 1131. Through his second marriage he became Count of Provence as Raimond Berenger I.

Raimond Berenger III married (first) Marie, daughter of a lord named Rodrique. He married (second), in 1112, Douce, daughter and heiress of Gilbert, Viscount of Gévaudan and Milhaud, and Gerberge, Countess of Provence.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Raimond Berenger,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 1, pp. 82-83, 243-44. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," pp. 1619, 1664.)

V

RAIMOND BERENGER IV, called "the Young," Count of Barcelona and Prince of Aragon, son of Raimond Berenger III and Douce of Provence, died August 26, 1162. He succeeded his father in the countship of Barcelona.

Raimond Berenger IV married, in 1151, Petronilla, Queen of Aragon, who died at Barcelona, October 18, 1171, daughter of Ramiro or Ramirez II, King of Aragon, and Agnes of Aquitaine. (Dukes of Aquitaine IX, Child 2.)

Child:

1. *Alfonso,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, pp. 349, 358-59; Vol. IV, Part 1, pp. 83, 244. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," pp. 1619, 1664.)

VI

ALFONSO I, Count of Barcelona and Provence, also known as Alfonso II, King of Aragon, son of Raimond Berenger IV and Petronilla of Aragon, married (first) Mathilde or Mafalde of Portugal, daughter of Alfonso or Alfonso-Henrique I, King of Portugal, and Matilda or Mafalde of Savoy. He married (second) Sanchia of Castile and Leon, daughter of Alfonso VIII, King of Castile and Leon, and Richilde of Poland.

Child of the second marriage:

1. *Alfonso* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, pp. 359-60; Vol. IV, Part 1, p. 244. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," pp. 1619, 1664.)

COUNTS OF PROVENCE

VII

ALFONSO II, Count of Provence and Forcalquier, son of Alfonso I and Sanchia of Castile and Leon, died at Palermo, Sicily, in 1209. He succeeded his father in Provence in 1196 as the second count of his name.

Alfonso II married, in 1193, Gersende de Sabran, granddaughter and heiress of William IV, Count of Forcalquier.

Child:

1. *Raimond Berenger,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 1, pp. 244-46. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1664.)

VIII

RAIMOND BERENGER IV, Count of Provence, son of Alfonso II and Gersende of Sabran, died August 19, 1245. He succeeded his father in Provence and Forcalquier in 1209 at the age of eleven, and during his minority, ruled under the regency of his uncle, Peter, King of Aragon, and later, of his mother.

Raimond Berenger IV married, in 1220, Beatrix or Beatrice of Savoy, who was born in 1201 and died in 1257, daughter of Thomas, Count of Savoy, and Margaret of Genevois.

Children:

1. *Margaret,* of whom further.
2. *Eleanor,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IX-A

MARGARET of PROVENCE, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV and Beatrix or Beatrice of Savoy, married Louis IX, King of France. (House of Capet XII.)

(Ibid.)

IX-B

ELEANOR of PROVENCE, daughter of Raimond Berenger IV and Beatrix or Beatrice of Savoy, died June 24, 1291. She married Henry III, King of England. (Descent from William the Conqueror VI.)

(Ibid.)

Counts of Angoulême

ANGOULÊME is a city of southwestern France, capital of the Department of Charente, formerly the Province of Angoumois of which it was likewise the capital. The countship of Angoulême dated from the ninth century.

I

WULGRIN I, Count of Périgord and Angoulême, died May 3, 886. He was created Count of Angoulême by Charles the Bald of France in 866.

Wulgrin I married Rogerlinde, daughter of Bernard, Count of Toulouse. (Counts of Toulouse II, Child 1.)

Child:

1. *Alduin* or *Aldwin,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, Part 1, pp. 167-71. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1537.)

II

ALDUIN or ALDWIN, Count of Angoulême, son of Wulgrin I and Rogerlinde of Toulouse, died May 27, 916.

Child:

1. *William,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

WILLIAM TAILLEFER I, Count of Angoulême, son of Alduin or Aldwin, succeeded his father and died August 6, 962, according to the "Chronicle of

Angoulême." He won his surname by slaying the Norman king, Storis, with one blow.

Child:

1. *Armand Manzer,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IV

ARMAND MANZER, Count of Angoulême, son of William Taillefer I, died in 1001, at which time he was a monk at Saint-Cybar. He married Hildegarde or Rengarde.

Child:

1. *William,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

V

WILLIAM TAILLEFER II, Count of Angoulême, son of Armand Manzer and Hildegarde or Rengarde, died April 6, 1028, having succeeded his father in 987. He married Gerberge of Anjou. (First Descent from Charlemagne XX, Child 2.)

Child:

1. *Geoffrey,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VI

GEOFFREY TAILLEFER, Count of Angoulême, son of William Taillefer II and Gerberge of Anjou, died in 1048, having succeeded his brother, Alduin, as count. He married Pétronelle, daughter of Mornard le Riche, Seigneur d'Archiac.

Child:

1. *Foulques,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* W. C. Borlase: "History of the Family of Taillefer" in "Genealogist," New Series, Vol. II, pp. 6, 11.)

VII

FOULQUES TAILLEFER, Count of Angoulême, son of Geoffrey and Pétronelle (d'Archiac) Taillefer, died in or after 1089, having succeeded his father as Count of Angoulême and his mother at Archiac. He married Condo, daughter of Ounorman Vagena.

Child:

1. *William,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VIII

WILLIAM TAILLEFER III, Count of Angoulême, son of Foulques and Condo (Vagena) Taillefer, died late in life, April 6, 1118, on his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, having succeeded his father as Count of Angoulême. He asked and received from William the Conqueror permission to strike the first blow in the Battle of Hastings.

William Taillefer III married Vitapont, daughter and heir of Amanieu, Seigneur de Benauges and Saint Macaire.

Child:

1. *Wulgrin,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

IX

WULGRIN II, Count of Angoulême, son of William Taillefer III and Vitapont de Benauges, died November 16, 1140, having succeeded his father as count. He married (first) Ponce, daughter of Roger and Almodis (la Marche) Montgomery, and (second) Amabil, daughter of Vicomte de Chatelleraut.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *William,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

COUNTS OF ANGOULÊME

X

WILLIAM TAILLEFER IV, Count of Angoulême, son of Wulgrin II and Ponce Montgomery, died at Messina, Sicily, August 7, 1178, having succeeded his father as count. In 1147 he took part in the Second Crusade with the Count of Toulouse which was disastrous to the Christian forces, but he was among the few who escaped alive.

William Taillefer IV married (first) Emma, daughter of Adémar III, Vicomte de Limoges, and (second) Marguerite, daughter of Raimond I, Vicomte de Turenne.

Child:

1. *Adémar* or *Aymar,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XI

ADÉMAR or AYMAR, Count of Angoulême, son of William Taillefer IV, died in 1218. He married Alix or Alice de Courtenay.

Child:

1. *Isabel,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XII

ISABEL TAILLEFER, daughter of Adémar or Aymar and Alix or Alice (de Courtenay) Taillefer, was her father's heir. She married (first), as his second wife, King John of England. (Descent from William the Conqueror V.) After his death, she married (second) Hugh de Lusignan, to whom she had been engaged before her marriage to King John.

(Ibid.)

Dukes of Aquitaine

AQUITAINE, an ancient province of France, was first a Roman province, later ruled by the Franks and the Merovingian kings. In the seventh century a line of independent dukes came into power, but they were forced to ask the protection of Charles Martel, and Aquitaine then became a kingdom in the Carlovingian succession. Charles the Bald and Pepin II disputed its possession, but eventually concluded a treaty in 845 by which they bestowed the districts of Poitou, Saintonge, and Angoumois upon Raynulfe I, Count of Poitiers, son of Gerard, Count of Poitiers and Auvergne. Somewhat before this the title of Duke of the Aquitanians had been revived and was now assumed by Raynulfe, although it was also claimed by the Counts of Toulouse. The new duchy of Aquitaine thus passed into the hands of the Counts of Poitiers, and it remained in the possession of their descendants until the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II of England, thus transferring the province, then comprising Guyenne and Gascony, to the English crown.

(A. Luchaire: "Les Origines linguistiques de l'Aquitaine." A. Perroud: "Les Origines du premier duché d'Aquitaine." E. Mabille: "Le Royaume d'Aquitaine et ses marches sous les Carlovingiens.")

I

BERNARD I, Count of Poitiers, was killed in war with the Bretons in 844. He was in some way related to the family of Charlemagne. The first of his line to bear the title, he became count in 815.

Bernard I married Bilichilde, daughter of Roricon I, Count of Anjou and Mons. Child:

1. *Bernard,* of whom further.

DUKES OF AQUITAINE

Arms—Gules, a lion passant guardant or.

(J. H. Parker: "Glossary of Heraldry.")

HOUSE OF CAPET

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR

Arms—Gules, two lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

HENRY II OF ENGLAND

Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Dukes of Aquitaine

DUKES OF AQUITAINE

Arms—Gules, a lion passant guardant or.

(J. H. Parker: "Glossary of Heraldry.")

HOUSE OF CAPET

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or.

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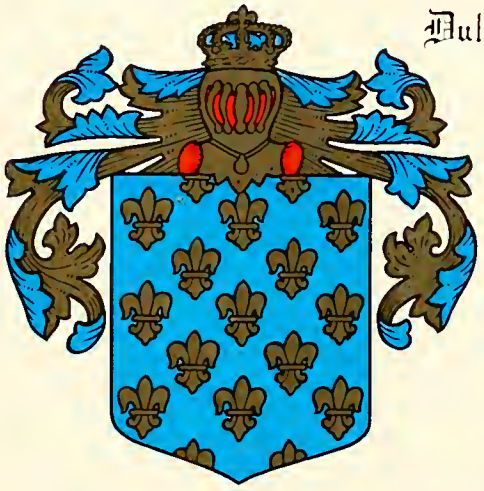
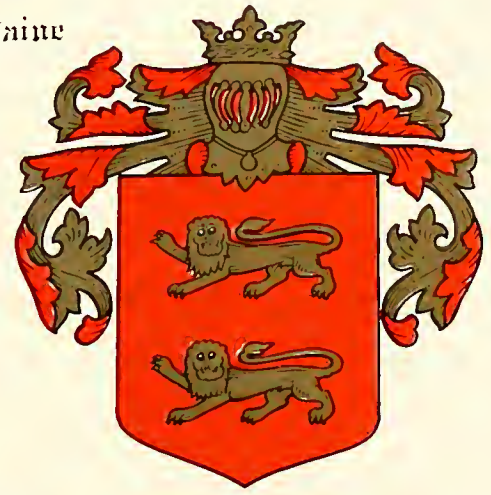
Arms—Gules, three lions passant guardant or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Dukes of Aquitaine



House of Capet



William the Conqueror

Henry II of England

(C. A. Auber: "Histoire générale, civile, religieuse et littéraire du Poitou," Vol. IV, pp. 130, 215-19, 501. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, p. 511.)

II

BERNARD II, Count of Poitiers and Marquis of Gothia or Septimanie, son of Bernard I and Bilichilde of Anjou and Mons, became count in 865.

Child:

1. *Raynulfe,* of whom further.

(C. A. Auber: "Histoire générale civile, religieuse et littéraire du Poitou," Vol. IV, pp. 201, 343.)

III

RAYNULFE II, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitiers, son of Bernard II, was poisoned in 893 by order of King Charles III, the Simple.

Raynulfe II married Adelaide, whose parentage is not definitely known.

A natural son was:

1. *Ebles,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, pp. 230, 332, 343, 368, 442, and note on p. 489. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 726, 749. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, p. 513.)

IV

EBLES, Duke of Aquitaine, natural son of Raynulfe II, died in 932 or 935. His inheritance was in the hands of enemies during much of his lifetime, but at length Ebles was returned to power for a few years.

Ebles married (first) Aremburge, (second) Emiliane, and (third) Adèle or Aelfgifu, daughter of Edward the Elder of England. (Saxon Kings of England IV, Child 2.)

Child of the third marriage:

1. *William,* of whom further.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 726-50. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. C. A. Auber: "Histoire générale civile, religieuse et littéraire du Poitou," Vol. VI, pp. 31, 61.)

V

WILLIAM III, Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Poitiers and Count of Auvergne, son of Ebles and Adèle or Aelfgifu of England, abdicated and died in 963. In some records he is called Duke of Guyenne.

William III married Gerloc or Heloys, also called Adèle or Adelaide, daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy.

Children:

1. *William,* of whom further.
2. Adelais or Adelaide, who married Hugh Capet. (House of Capet IV.)

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 726, 749, 750. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. "Bibliothéque de l'école des hautes études-sciences historiques et philologiques," Vol. LXXXVII, pp. 358-61; Vol. CXLVII, p. 201.)

VI

WILLIAM IV, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitiers, son of William III and Gerloc or Heloys of Normandy, abdicated in 990. He married Emma or Emmeline of Blois, daughter of Thibaut I, Count of Blois, and Leutgarde of Vermandois. (Counts of Champagne I, Child 2.)

Child:

1. *William,* of whom further.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 726, 749, 750. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, pp. 514-16.)

VII

WILLIAM V, the Great, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitiers, son of William IV and Emma or Emmeline of Blois, died in 1030. He married (first) Almodis, daughter of Giraud, Vicomte of Limoges, (second) Brisque or Sanchie of Gascony, and (third), in 1018, Agnes, daughter of Otto William, Count of Burgundy, and Ermentrude of Rheims and Rouci.

Child of the third marriage:

1. *Guy Geoffrey* or *William,* of whom further.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, p. 750. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, pp. 516-17.)

DUKES OF AQUITAINE

VIII

GUY GEOFFREY, or WILLIAM VIII, Duke of Aquitaine, son of William V and Agnes of Burgundy, changed his name to William when he succeeded his brother and two of his half-brothers as duke, and became William VIII. He died in 1086.

Guy Geoffrey or William VIII married (first) a daughter of Adelbert or Audebert II, Count of Perigord, (second) Mathe, Mathilda or Matheode, and (third), in 1068, Aldéarde or Hildegarde, daughter of Robert I, Duke of Burgundy, and Hélie of Semur.

Child of the third marriage:

1. *William,* of whom further.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, pp. 750-51. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, pp. 518-19. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, Part 1, p. 366; Vol. IV, Part 1, p. 142. L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1659.)

IX

WILLIAM IX, Duke of Aquitaine, son of Guy Geoffrey or William VIII and Aldéarde or Hildegarde of Burgundy, was born October 22, 1071, and died in 1127. He was famous as a troubadour, and went on a crusade in 1100.

William IX married (first) Hermengarde, daughter of Foulques le Rechin, Count of Anjou, (second) Philippe or Mathilde, daughter of William IV, Count of Toulouse, and (third) Hildegarde.

Children of the second marriage:

1. *William,* of whom further.
2. Agnes, who married Ramiro or Ramirez II, King of Aragon, who died August 16, 1137, at the monastery of St. Pons de Thomières. Their daughter, Petronilla, Queen of Aragon, married Raimond Berenger IV, Count of Barcelona. (Counts of Provence V.)

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. II, p. 750. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, p. 520.)

X

WILLIAM X, Duke of Aquitaine, son of William IX and Philippe or Mathilde of Toulouse, was born in 1099, and died April 9, 1137. He married (first) Aenor, sister of the Vicomte de Chitelleraut, and (second) Emma, daughter of Adhemar III.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Eleanor,* of whom further.

L. de Mas-Latrie: "Trésor de chronologie," p. 1662. P. Anselme: "Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royale de France," Vol. II, pp. 520-21. H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," No. XXV.)

XI

ELEANOR of AQUITAINE, daughter of William X and Aenor de Chitelleraut, was born in 1123 and died in 1204. In accordance with her father's dying request she married (first), in 1137, Louis of France, later Louis VII. (House of Capet IX.) She was divorced from Louis VII and married (second), in 1152, Henry Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, who became King of England as Henry II. (Descent from William the Conqueror IV.)

(Ibid.)

Royal Arms of Scotland

ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND

Arms—Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory gules.

Crest—On an imperial crown, a lion sejant affronte gules, imperially crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, in the sinister a sceptre erect, both proper.

Supporters—Two unicorns argent, imperially crowned and gorged with a royal coronet, chains affixed thereto, passing between the forelegs, and reflexed over the back. The banner held by the dexter supporter is the arms of Scotland fringed azure; that held by the sinister supporter is fringed argent and azure, the cross of St. Andrew.

Motto—Over the crest—In defense.

Under the arms—Nemo me impune lacessit.

(No one provokes me with impunity.)

(Burke: "Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage.")

ROYAL ARMS OF SCOTLAND

Arms—Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory gules.

Crest—On an imperial crown, a lion sejant affrontée gules, imperially crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, in the sinister a sceptre erect, both proper.

Supporters—Two unicorns argent, imperially crowned and gorged with a royal coronet, chains affixed thereto, passing between the forelegs, and reflexed over the back. The banner held by the dexter supporter is the arms of Scotland fringed azure; that held by the sinister supporter is fringed argent and azure, the cross of St. Andrew.

Mottoes—Over the crest—*In defense.*

Under the arms—*Nemo me impune lacessit.*

(No one provokes me with impunity.)

(Burke: "Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage.")

Kings of Scotland

SCOTLAND at the beginning of recorded history was composed of the kingdom of Picts in the north, with other warlike tribes in their vicinity; the kingdom of the Scots or Dalriada from Ireland in the west, later called Argyll; the Cymric or Welsh in the southwest, called the kingdom of the Strathclyde Britons; and the Angles in the southeast. The English domain included the part of Scotland called Lothian and the northern part of England, which for many years was contested between the two countries. Gaelic was spoken by both the Picts and the Scots. Each of these regions was in constant warfare with the others, but with the union of the Picts and Dalriada Scots became a kingdom which absorbed the Welsh and English regions south of it.

All early history of the Celtic kings of Scotland is obscure. By the principle of tanistry, brothers, the nearer in degree of kinship, invariably succeeded before the sons of the last chief. Less obscurity obtains since the union of Picts and Scots under a king of Scottish race, A.D. 850.

I

ALPIN, King of the Dalriada Scots, was slain in battle with the Picts, July 20, 834.

Child:

1. *Kenneth,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. X, pp. 1325-27. R. Rowland: "History of the Kings of Scotland," p. 51.)

II

KENNETH I MacALPIN, King of the Scots, son of Alpin, died in 860. He succeeded his father first in Galloway and seven years later defeated the Picts. This

led to a united kingdom of the Scots and Picts, known as Albion. His rule over the united kingdom lasted sixteen years, being succeeded by that of his brother, Donald, who reigned for three years. Kenneth I moved the chief seat of the kingdom from Argyll and Dalriada to Scone, while the chief ecclesiastical center was Dunkeld, where he built a church to which he removed the relics of St. Columba. From these centers the Scottish monarchy gradually expanded.

Kenneth I MacAlpin married the daughter of Donald of the Isles.

Child:

1. *Constantine,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

CONSTANTINE I, King of Scotland, son of Kenneth I MacAlpin, was killed in battle in 877. Constantine began his reign in 863, succeeding his uncle Donald. The kingdom included the region north of the Forth and Clyde, which was the country that suffered from attacks by the Norsemen. Constantine was killed while fighting them in the parish of Forgan, in Fife.

Child:

1. *Donald,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. IV, pp. 972-73.)

IV

DONALD, son of Constantine I, died about 900, while attempting to reduce the highland robber tribes. He is described as Donald VI of Scotland in the "Dictionary of National Biography," but this includes early kings of Dalriada, who ruled there prior to the union of the Picts and Scots under Kenneth I. Dunbar, in his "Scottish Kings," seems more logical in describing him as Donald II, the first Donald being a brother of Kenneth I. The reign of Donald, lasting from 889 to 900, was a period in which the Danes began to attempt settlements instead of ravaging the coasts.

Child:

1. *Malcolm,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, p. 1113.)

V

MALCOLM I, King of Scotland, son of Donald, did not begin his reign until 943, and was slain in 954. His reign began with the annexation of Moray, which lay beyond the Spey. About the same time, Edmund, Saxon King of England, expelled the Danes from Northumbria and Cumberland, giving the region to Malcolm on condition that he be his fellow-worker both on land and sea. It is disputed whether this was an alliance or a condition of vassalage.

Child:

1. *Kenneth,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XII, p. 842.)

VI

KENNETH II, King of Scotland, son of Malcolm I, died in 995, being killed by Fenella, whose son he had put to death. He began his reign in 971. He continued the war with the Strathclyde Britons, which had been in progress under his predecessors, and engaged in raids on Northumbria. It is believed that the Pictish Chronicle, which, with that of Fordoun, is the oldest source of Scottish history, was composed during his reign. During the reign of Kenneth II the chief trend was the consolidation of the central districts of the country from the Forth and Clyde to the Mounth.

Child:

1. *Malcolm,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. X, pp. 1327-28.)

VII

MALCOLM II, King of Scotland, son of Kenneth II, died November 25, 1034. His succession to the throne came about as follows: Constantine III (son of Culen and descendant of Aedh, son of Kenneth I) was the last of his line to reign;

he was followed by Kenneth III, 997-1005, son of Duff, who was brother of Kenneth II. Malcolm II defeated Kenneth III in Perthshire in 1005. He began his reign by a raid on Northumbria, in which he besieged Durham, but was defeated by Uchtred, who was rewarded with two earldoms on the southeast border of Scotland. A portion of this territory was later held by his brother, who was defeated by Malcolm and Eugenius, King of the Strathclyde Britons. This led to the cession of Lothian to Scotland on condition that its local customs and laws should be retained. It was through this region that Anglo-Saxon and Norman civilization reached Scotland. With his death, in 1034, ended the male line founded by Kenneth I MacAlpin.

Malcolm II married a daughter of the Duke of Burgundy.

Child:

1. *Bethoc,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. XII, pp. 843-44. A. H. Dunbar: "Scottish Kings," pp. 4-7. R. Rowland: "History of the Kings of Scotland," p. 62.)

VIII

BETHOC, daughter of Malcolm II, married, about 1000, Crinan the Thane, hereditary Lay Abbot of Dunkeld and Seneschal of the Isles. He held lands at Athol and was slain in battle at Dunkeld in 1045.

Child:

1. *Duncan,* of whom further.

(A. H. Dunbar: "Scottish Kings," p. 4.)

IX

DUNCAN I, King of Scotland, son of Crinan and Bethoc, succeeded his grandfather as king in 1034. Prior to that he had been King of the Strathclyde Britons. It is probable that he ruled over the whole territory south of the Forth and the Clyde. Between this region and northern Scotland, known as Orkney and ruled by his cousin, was Moray, ruled by its own Celtic Mormaer. The latter was also a cousin, Macbeth, son of Finnlaec. Macbeth, in alliance with his cousin Thorfinn of Orkney, challenged the authority of Duncan. After a desperate struggle

Duncan was defeated and slain. As early as the twelfth century a tradition grew up that he had been murdered, which formed the basis of Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

Duncan I married, in 1030, a cousin of Siward, Earl of Northumberland.

Child:

1. *Malcolm,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 14. L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 157-58.)

X

MALCOLM III, called Canmore, King of Scotland, son of Duncan I, succeeded to the throne of Scotland by the defeat of Macbeth in 1054. During his reign he carried on almost constant warfare, most of which was successful. He gave support to his brother-in-law, Edgar Aetheling, in fighting William the Conqueror in Northumbria. In 1072 William invaded Scotland and succeeded in a temporary conquest of the country, returning to England after Malcolm did homage. Later, in 1091, Malcolm raided northern England, in return for which William Rufus invaded Scotland and once more Malcolm did homage. In 1092, when in Gloucester, England, he declined to do homage and returned to Scotland in anger. He invaded Northumbria in 1093, but was ambushed near the castle of Alnwick and slain November 13, 1093.

Malcolm III married (first) Ingibjorg, daughter of Earl Finn Arnason and widow of Thorfinn Sigurdson, Earl of Orkney. He married (second) Margaret of England, called St. Margaret, who was born probably in Hungary about 1045 or 1046, and died in Scotland in 1093, daughter of Eadward or Edward the Exile, son of Eadmund or Edmund Ironside, King of the English. (Saxon Kings of England X.)

Daughter of the second marriage:

1. *Matilda,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," pp. 884-85, 1017-19. A. H. Dunbar: "Scottish Kings," pp. 31-32.)

XI

MATILDA of SCOTLAND, daughter of Malcolm III and Margaret of England, married Henry I, King of England. (Descent from William the Conqueror II.)

(Ibid.)

Saxon Kings of England

THE period in English history usually called Anglo-Saxon goes back to the early ninth century. It derives its name from Alfred the Great, who was the first of the Saxon kings of England to sign his name *rex Anglo-Saxonum.* The origin of this title is not quite clear. It is generally believed to have arisen from the final union of the various kingdoms under Alfred in 886. Bede, in his *Ecclesiastical History,* states that the people of the more northern kingdoms, *i.e.* East Anglia, Mercia, and Northumbria, belonged to the Angles, while those of Essex, Sussex, and Wessex were sprung from the Saxons. Other early writers made no such distinctions, however, and in neither language nor customs is there evidence of any appreciable difference between the Angles and the Saxons. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that they were originally different nations which coalesced in very early times.

(W. H. Stevenson: "Asser's Life of King Alfred," pp. 148-52.)

I

EGBERT, ECGBERHT or ECGBERT, King of the West Saxons, son of Ealhmund, an under-king of the kingdom of Kent, died in 839. He spent about three years in exile in France, during which he resided with Charlemagne, King of the Franks, returning to England in 802 to ascend the West Saxon throne. Soon afterwards he held a "parliament" at Winchester in which he ordered the name of his kingdom to be changed to England.

Child:

1. *Aethelwulf* or *Ethelwulf,* of whom further.

(W. Stubbs: "The Constitutional History of England," Vol. I, pp. 172, 235. W. Stubbs: "Egbert" in "Dictionary of Christian Biography," Vol. II, pp. 46-49.)

EGBERT

KING ALFRED

II

AETHELWULF or ETHELWULF, King of the West Saxons and Kentishmen, son of Egbert, Ecgberht or Ecgbert, died June 13, 858, and was buried at Winchester. In 825 his father sent him to conquer the kingdom of Kent, which task he soon accomplished, placing it under the rule of Egbert. When the Danes invaded London in 842, Aethelwulf did little to hinder them, and this encouraged the Welsh to rise against their conqueror in 853, but they were soon defeated by forces loyal to the king. Shortly afterwards Aethelwulf defeated the Norsemen at Ockley. In recognition of this victory he went on a pilgrimage to Rome, leaving England in 855, and was received by Pope Leo IV. He made a number of valuable offerings to the pontiff and promised a yearly payment to the See of Rome which is said to have been the origin of Peter's Pence. He returned to England by way of France, where he was married to his second wife by the famous bishop-historian, Hincmar of Rheims.

Aethelwulf or Ethelwulf married (first) Osborh or Osburga, daughter of Oslac, the royal cupbearer. He married (second), in July 856, Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, King of the Franks.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Aelfred* or *Alfred,* of whom further.

(A. W. Haddan and W. Stubbs: "Councils and Ecclesiastical Documents of England and Ireland," Vol. III, pp. 638-48. L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 904-06.)

III

AELFRED or ALFRED, called the Great, King of the West Saxons, youngest son of Aethelwulf or Ethelwulf and Osburh or Osburga, was born in 849, and died October 28, 901. He succeeded his three older brothers, Aethelbald, Aethelbert, and Aethelred, whose successive reigns covered the period from 858 to 870, his own reign commencing in 871 and ending with his death. The name of Alfred the Great is enshrined in the popular mind, and around his career a vast mass of legend has gathered. Tradition has made him into a kind of embodiment of the national being; he has become the model English king and Englishman. But even the legendary reputation of Alfred is hardly too great for his real merits. He was

at once a lawgiver, captain, saint, scholar, and devoted himself with a single mind to the welfare of his people.

When in 871 the Danes invaded Wessex, Alfred was the leading warrior on the English side and gained the great victory at Ashdown. Alfred won even greater fame in 878 against the Danes in the Battle of Edington, as a result of which the Danish king was made to receive baptism. After this victory the English people began to look to Alfred and the West Saxons as their champions and deliverers from attacks of the Danes, and Alfred was now recognized by all as the overlord of England.

The general outward results of the reign of Alfred were twofold: He saved England from the invasions of the Scandinavians and made his own kingdom the center of union for the whole country. The laws which Alfred had issued were designed to mold the people of England into one nation. He did much to wipe out the distinctions between the Welsh, Britons, and Jutes. Another characteristic of these laws was their intensely religious character and through them he did much to restore monastic life in England. The intellectual side of Alfred's character was as great as the ecclesiastical and military. He translated many works, intended for the instruction of his people, into the Teutonic dialect used by them. He did much to advance learning in England, and in this period Wessex won literary eminence. He also had compiled a history of the English nation, which is still our best source of knowledge of Alfred's time.

Alfred the Great married, in 868, Ealhswith, daughter of Ethelred, Earldorman of the Gainas.

Children:

1. *Eadward* or *Edward,* of whom further.
2. Aelfthryth, who married Baldwin II, Margrave or Count of Flanders. (Ancient Counts of Flanders II.)

(W. Stubbs: "The Constitutional History of England," Vol. I, pp. 99, 127, 191-97. W. H. Stevenson: "Asser's Life of King Alfred," pp. 20-96. L. Stephen and S. Lee. Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. I, pp. 151-62.)

IV

EADWARD or EDWARD, called the Elder, King of the Angles and Saxons, son of Aelfred or Alfred the Great and Ealhswith, died at Worcester in 924. As a

youth Edward distinguished himself in his father's wars against the Danes. He was as good a soldier as his father, but not so good a scholar. His reign is marked by the widening of his kingdom and the reduction of other princes to a condition of dependence. Edward still had much to do, despite his father's previous efforts, to keep the shores of England free from invasion. He erected a long line of fortresses along the English shores to ward off the Danes. He extended the Saxon division of towns into shires in nearly all of England. In every way he advanced the dignity of the kingship and he did away with the old custom of clan chieftains. Thus he succeeded in creating a nation out of England, an accomplishment which his predecessors had vainly attempted. Edward also did much for the church by establishing some monasteries and endowing others. Because his reign was one marked with success, Edward has been called "the Unconquered King."

Edward the Elder married (first) Ecgwyn, a lady of high rank. He married (second), in 901, Aelflaed, daughter of Aethelheim, one of his chieftains. He married (third) Eadgifu or Eadgyfu, daughter of Sigillin.

Children of the second marriage:

1. Eadgifu or Eadgyfu, who married, as his third wife, Charles III, King of France, called the Simple. (Second Descent from Charlemagne XVII.)
2. Adèle or Aelgifu, who married, as his third wife, Ebles, Duke of Aquitaine. (Dukes of Aquitaine IV.)

Child of the third marriage:

3. *Eadmund* or *Edmund,* of whom further.

(J. R. Green: "The Conquest of England," pp. 189-215. L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 419-23. W. Stubbs: "The Constitutional History of England," Vol. I, pp. 176, 183.)

V

EADMUND or EDMUND, King of the English, son of Eadward or Edward the Elder and Eadgifu or Eadgyfu, became king on the death of his half-brother, Aethelstan or Ethelstan, on October 27, 940. He died in 946. Edmund tried to conquer the north of England. At home his civil administration appears to have been marked by efforts to enforce order. His secular laws refer to his efforts to prevent robberies and contain provisions rendering a person guilty of murder

responsible for his own act rather than holding his whole family responsible, as clan-law had it. Edmund was slain in battle by a certain Liofa, who was himself slain by the king's men.

Edmund married (first) Aelfgifu, who died in 944. It is said that he married (second) Aethelflaed, daughter of Aelfgar.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Eadgar* or *Edgar,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 401-02. J. R. Green: "The Conquest of England," pp. 268-81.)

VI

EADGAR or EDGAR, called the Peaceful, King of the English, son of Eadmund or Edmund and Aelfgifu, was born in 944, and died July 8, 975. At the age of sixteen years he succeeded his brother Eadwig as King of the West Saxons. His reign was not eventful, though it was a period of national consolidation, peace and orderly government. Eadgar did not interfere with the Danish districts in England, but granted them self-government in their districts. This conciliatory policy met with signal success, and the Danish population lived peacefully under his supremacy. He made alliances with Otto I, Holy Roman Emperor, and received many gifts from him. His fame had spread abroad and he was respected by the kings on the continent.

Eadgar the Peaceful married (first) Aethelflaed, daughter of Ordmaer. He married (second), in 964, Aelfthryth, daughter of Ordgar, Earl of Devon.

Child of second marriage:

1. *Aethelred,* of whom further.

(J. R. Green: "The Conquest of England," pp. 281-312. L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 365-70.)

VII

AETHELRED, called the Unready, King of the English, son of Eadgar or Edgar the Peaceful and Aelfthryth, was born in 969, and died April 22, 1016. The fact that Aethelred was called "the Unready" does not imply that he lacked energy

EADGAR OFFERING UP HIS CHARTER FOR THE NEW MINSTER, WINCHESTER, A.D. 966

or resource, but that he lacked counsel. He was impulsive, passionate, cruel, apt to lean on favorites, and guided by motives of temporary expediency. A worthless favorite named Aethelsine seems to have exercised considerable influence over the young king and to have led him to commit and to sanction many acts of oppression. The invasion of the Danes became more pronounced during Aethelred's reign, and he was obliged to bribe them. Aethelred also required that each shire of England should contribute to the fleet of the realm for the purpose of holding off the invaders. This act established a precedent among the English kings.

Aethelred married (first) Aelfgifu, said to have been a daughter of Thored, Earl of the Northumbrians, and (second) Emma, daughter of Richard I, called the Fearless, Duke of Normandy.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Eadmund* or *Edmund,* of whom further.

(A. E. Freeman: "The Norman Conquest of England," Vol. I, pp. 285-417. L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 425-31, 891-97.)

VIII

EADMUND or EDMUND, called Ironside, King of the English, son of Aethelred the Unready and Aelfgifu, was born in 989, died at London, November 30, 1016, and was buried at Glastonbury. When the Danish King Canute invaded England in 1015, Edmund formed an army to meet him, joining forces with Eadric, Earl of Mercia; but a quarrel broke out between them and the Earl, after attempting to slay Edmund, went over to the side of Canute. After this desertion Edmund was unable to defend Mercia in 1016, for his levies declared they would not fight except under the king's leadership. Edmund sent for his father who tried to assist him but could accomplish nothing. Edmund then retired into Northumbria, joined Earl Uhtred, and harried Staffordshire and other parts of eastern Mercia which had submitted to Canute. King Aethelred's death in 1016 was followed by a double election to the English crown. The citizens of London and those members of the Witan who were present in the city chose Edmund, while the rest of the Witan, meeting at Southampton, elected Canute. This resulted in further warfare, and Canute besieged London, whose inhabitants repulsed the attack. Edmund marched through Wessex and the western shires, receiving their

submission and raising an army with which he defeated the Danes at Pen in Somersetshire. When Canute heard that Edmund had received the submission of the west, he lifted the siege of London and marched after him. Edmund was now able to raise another and larger force, and shortly after midsummer he met Canute's army at Sherston in Wiltshire. The battle lasted two days and was indecisive, but Canute withdrew his forces, marched back and resumed the siege of London, thus leaving Edmund in undisputed possession of Wessex. Edmund followed Canute to London in order to relieve that city, then defeated the Danes at Brentford and Oxford and drove them into Sheppey. He was now joined by Eadric, and together they pursued the Danes into Essex, overtaking them at Assandu (or Ashington). Eadric again played the traitor and the English were routed with terrible slaughter. Finally the two kings met in a friendly meeting and decided to divide the kingdom. Edmund was to be king of the south of England, Canute was to reign over the north, and whichever one survived the other should become sole king. Very shortly after this meeting Edmund died; according to some accounts he was murdered by Eadric, who in hope of gaining Canute's favor had bribed two chamberlains to slay him.

Eadmund or Edmund married, in 1015, Ealdgyth, widow of the Danish Earl Sigeferth.

Child:

1. *Edward* or *Eadward,* of whom further.

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 403-05. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 26. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 132.)

IX

EDWARD or EADWARD, called the Exile, son of Eadmund or Edmund Ironside and Ealdgyth, died in 1057. He and his brother Edmund, while still in their infancy, are said to have been sent by King Canute to Sweden or Russia, and afterwards to have gone to Hungary before 1038. There appears to be no corroboration of this account in the annals of Hungary, but the constant tradition in England and Scotland is too strong to be set aside. In 1057 Edward, then the only surviving son of his father, returned to England at the invitation of Edward the Confessor,

who planned to make him his heir. Shortly after his arrival, however, Edward died without having seen the king.

Edward or Eadward the Exile married Agatha, usually described as a kinswoman of Gisela, Queen of Hungary, and sister of the Emperor Henry II.

Child:

1. *Margaret,* of whom further.

(C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 133. L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. VI, pp. 371-73. Vol. XII, p. 1017.)

X

MARGARET, called St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, daughter of Edward or Eadward the Exile and Agatha, was born, probably in Hungary, sometime about 1045 or 1046, and died in Scotland in 1093. Whether she accompanied her father to England in 1057 is not known, but in the summer of 1067-68, according to the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,* "Edgar child went out with his mother Agatha and his two sisters Margaret and Christina, and Merleswegen and many good men with them and came to Scotland under the protection of King Malcolm III, and he received them all." Many accounts have been written of the life of Queen Margaret, who was renowned for her piety, and miracles have been attributed to her. She effected reforms both in ecclesiastical and court circles, and improved the domestic arts of Scotland. For the pilgrims to St. Andrew's she built guest houses on either side of the Firth of Forth at Queensferry, and she was in constant attendance on the poor. To King Malcolm and Queen Margaret the Culdees of Lochleven owed the donation of the town of Balchristie, and she is said by Ordericus Vitalis to have rebuilt the monstery of Iona. In 1250, more than a century and a half after her death, she was declared a saint by Pope Innocent IV, and on June 19, 1259, her body was removed from its original place of burial in the church of Dunfermline and was placed in a shrine of pinewood set with gold and precious stones, under or near the high altar of the church.

Margaret married, as his second wife, Malcolm III, called Canmore, King of Scotland. (Kings of Scotland X.)

(L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors: "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. XII, pp. 844-45, 1017-19. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, p. 84.)

Ancient Counts of Flanders

IN the time of Caesar the Flemish region was inhabited by the Menapii, the Morini, and other Celtic tribes. By the end of the Roman period it was entirely included in the province of *Belgica Secunda.* The name Flanders did not appear until the seventh century, when it was first applied to the area surrounding the city of Bruges. Gradually it was extended to comprise the whole coastal region from Calais to the river Scheldt. Charles the Bald, to whom Flanders had been allotted by the treaty of Verdun in 843, granted the domain to a warrior named Baldwin, called Bras-de-Fer, whom he made Margrave of Flanders. Baldwin was the first of a line of strong rulers who at some time in the tenth century exchanged the title of margrave for that of count.

("La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XVII, p. 567.)

I

BALDWIN I, called Bras-de-Fer or the Iron-Armed, was the first Margrave of Flanders, and ruled from 858 to 879. He received the territory as an hereditary fief at the time of his marriage.

Baldwin I married, as her third husband, Judith of France. (Second Descent from Charlemagne XV, Child 1.)

Child:

1. *Baldwin,* of whom further.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XXIX. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 94-95.)

ANCIENT COUNTS OF FLANDERS

Arms—Or, a lion sable, armed and langued gules. Helmet crowned.
Crest—The lion sejant affrontée, between wings or.
War Cry—Vlaanderen den leeuw.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

COUNTS OF VERMANDOIS

Arms—Chequy, azure and or, on a chief of the first three fleurs-de-lis of the second.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

ANJOU

Arms—Per fess argent and gules, over all an escarbuncle knobbed and flory or.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

PROVENCAL
(PROVENCE)

Arms—Or, a chevron azure between three batons raguly gules.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

TAILLEFER

Arms—Azure, six cottises indented argent.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

ANGOULÊME

Arms—Azure, two mullets in pale or.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

COUNTS OF TOULOUSE

Arms—Gules, a cross of Toulouse or. Helmet crowned.
Crest—The head and neck of a ram, argent, horned or, langued gules, between a vol-banneret of the same.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

ANCIENT COUNTS OF FLANDERS

Arms—Or, a lion sable, armed and langued gules. Helmet crowned.
Crest—The lion sejant affronté, between wings or.
Mot—Nieuwerven den leeuw.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

COUNTS OF VERMANDOIS

Arms—Chequy, azure and or, on a chief of the first three fer-de-lis of the second.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

ANJOU

Arms—Per fess argent and gules, over all an escarbuncle knobbed and flory of

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

PROVENCAL
(PROVENCE)

Arms—Or, a chevron azure between three batons raguly gule

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

TAILLEFER

Arms—Azure, six cotises indented argent.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

ANGOULÊME

Arms—Azure, two mullets in pale or.

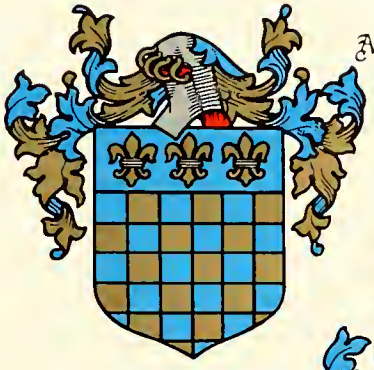
(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

COUNTS OF TOULOUSE

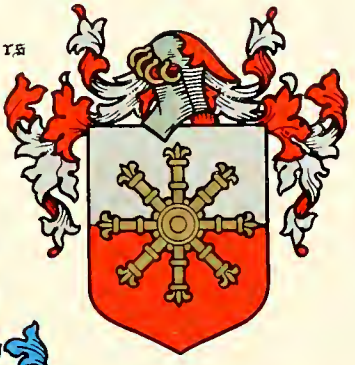
Arms—Gules, a cross of Toulouse or. Helmet crowned.
Crest—The head and neck of a ram, argent, horned or, [illegible] between
two buffalo horns of the same.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

Ancient Counts of Flanders



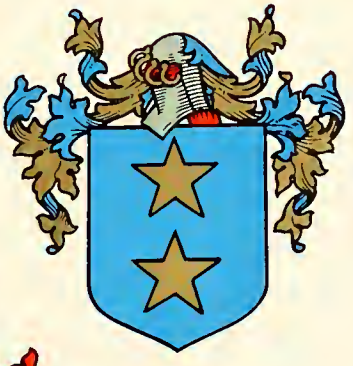
Counts of Vermandois



Anjou

Provençal
(Provence)

Taillefer



Angoulême

Counts of Toulouse

II

BALDWIN II, called the Bald, Margrave or Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin I and Judith of France, ruled from 879 until his death in 918. He married Aelfthryth of England. (Saxon Kings of England III, Child 2.)

Child:

1. *Arnulf* or *Arnoul,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

III

ARNULF or ARNOUL I, Count of Flanders, called the Elder and the Great, son of Baldwin II and Aelfthryth of England, died March 27, 965. He reigned from 918 to 965, holding Arras, Douai, and Montreuil-sur-Mer. On the death of his son, Baldwin III, to whom he had relinquished his dominion, he returned to power and spent the remainder of his life in securing the succession of his grandson.

Arnulf or Arnoul I married Alix or Adela of Vermandois.

Child:

1. *Baldwin,* of whom further.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XXIX. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 238; Vol. V, p. 96.)

IV

BALDWIN III, Count of Flanders, son of Arnulf or Arnoul I and Alix or Adela of Vermandois, died before his father in 961-62. He shared in the government during his father's reign and did much for the commercial and industrial development of Flanders.

Baldwin III married Mathilda, who according to St. Arnoul was the daughter of Conrad the Peaceful, King of Burgundy, but who is said by other ancient chroniclers to have been the daughter of Herman Billing or Hermann Billung, Duke of Saxony.

Child:

1. *Arnulf* or *Arnoul,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* A. Warnkoenig: "Histoire de la Flandre jusque l'anné 1305," Vol. I, p. 151.)

V

ARNULF or ARNOUL II, the Younger, Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin III and Mathilda, succeeded his grandfather, Arnulf I, and ruled from 965 until his death, March 23, 988.

Arnulf or Arnoul II married Susanna of Italy. (Descent from Clovis, Founder of the Frankish Monarchy XXIII.)

Child:

1. *Baldwin,* of whom further.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XXIX. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 96.)

VI

BALDWIN IV, the Bearded (Barbu), Count of Flanders, son of Arnulf or Arnoul II and Susanna of Italy, succeeded his father at an early age and ruled until his death, May 30, 1036.

Baldwin IV married (first) Ogive, daughter of Frederick, Count of Luxembourg, and (second) Eleanore, daughter of Richard II, Duke of Normandy.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Baldwin,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

VII

BALDWIN V, called "de Lille," and more commonly "le Débonnaire," Count of Flanders, son of Baldwin IV and Ogive of Luxembourg, ruled from 1036 until his death in 1067. He was a forceful and enterprising man and greatly extended his power by wars and alliances. So influential had he become that on the death of Henry I of France in 1060 he was chosen regent during the minority of Philip I.

Baldwin V married, as her second husband, Adela of France. (House of Capet V, Child 2.)

Child:

1. *Matilda* or *Maud,* of whom further.

(H. B. George: "Genealogical Tables Illustrative of Modern History," 5th Edition, No. XXIX. N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, pp. 97-98.)

VIII

MATILDA or MAUD, daughter of Baldwin V and Adela of France, married William I of England, called the Conqueror. (Descent from William the Conqueror I.)

(Ibid.)

Descent from Clovis, Founder of Frankish Monarchy

I

MEROVECH or MEREOVAEUS, King of the Salian Franks, died about 457. He may have been the son of Clodio. He advanced across the Rhine and located in what is now Belgium. He was named among the warriors who fought in the Roman Imperial Army at Mauriac which stopped the progress of Attila into Gaul.

Child:

1. *Childeric,* of whom further.

(Gregory of Tours: "History of the Franks," Introduction by O. M. Dalton, p. 90.)

II

CHILDERIC, King of the Salian Franks, son of Merovech or Mereovaeus, died in 481. He ruled a region around Tournai under the Romans, and fought for them against the Visigoths and Saxons. During his reign the fall of the Western Roman Empire occurred, and he thenceforth regarded himself as free of engagements toward Rome. His conquests extended across the Loire into northern France.

Child:

1. *Clovis,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 90-91.)

III

CLOVIS, son of Childeric, was born in 466, and died in 518. He is regarded as the founder of the Frankish Monarchy. When he came to the throne at the age of fifteen, the Franks had advanced to the River Somme and Tournai was the center

King Clovis

From Statue In The Cloisters, New York City

of their power. His military career began in 486 when he attacked Syagrius, a Roman general who had attempted to found a principality for himself after the fall of the Empire. Clovis defeated him at Soissons which then became his chief seat. After the battle one of his soldiers took a vase from a church, and the bishop requested Clovis to return it. The soldier refused to give it up, breaking it into fragments with his battle-axe. When Clovis was reviewing his troops he upbraided the soldier and hurled his battle-axe to the ground. As the man stooped to pick it up, the king clove his skull, saying: "Thus didst thou serve the vase at Soissons."

After his marriage Clovis permitted his children to be baptized, though he remained a pagan for some time. According to legend, he vowed that he would be converted to the God of his wife, Clotilda, if He would grant him victory over the Alamanni, a Germanic tribe who were then occupying the region between the Rhine and the Vosges and had advanced westward until they had reached the region ruled by Clovis. The Alamanni were defeated, and the vow was kept when St. Remi baptized Clovis and three thousand of his followers at Rheims in 496. Western Christendom was then divided, several of the barbarian nations following the creed of Arius, and the orthodox faction looked to Clovis for leadership in delivering them from their Arian kings since his queen was of their belief. The fact that he championed the faith later accepted as orthodox by the Roman Church was of primary importance in the history of Christianity. After finishing the subjugation of the Alamanni he attacked the Visigoths under Alaric II whom he slew himself. Their entire kingdom north of the Pyrenees was thus added to the Frankish empire, though Spain remained under Visigothic rule. In 508 the Eastern Emperor Anastasius sent him the insignia of the consulship which he received at Tours, robed in purple and wearing a diadem. In his later years he made Paris his capital, and was sole ruler over the Frankish tribes, his dominions including the greater part of what is now France which he reunited after its division following the collapse of Roman authority. In some sections he ruled by hereditary right, in others by right of conquest, and in the case of some tribes, by choice of the warriors who raised him on their shields. Much of his success, like that of other great medieval figures, came from his alliance with the Church, but while protecting it, he maintained control over it. He is credited with first compiling the Salic Law, much of which remained in effect for centuries.

Clovis married, in 493 or 495, Clotilda, a Burgundian princess, niece of Gundobald and Gudes. She was a Christian and was ultimately canonized.

Child:

1. *Clothar* or *Lothar,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 91, 93, 96; text, p. 66. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, p. 170.)

IV

CLOTHAR or LOTHAR, son of Clovis and Clotilda, died in 561. On the division of his father's kingdom in 511 he made Soissons his capital and ruled a domain which included the towns of Laon, Noyon, Cambrai and Maastricht. Very ambitious, he immediately began extending his borders, first at the expense of his brother Clodomer's children, and then in expeditions against Godomar, King of Burgundy. He received part of Provence from the Ostrogoths, and in 551 fought the Visigoths of Spain. He also ruled much of Germany and made forays into Saxony. At the time of his death he was sole ruler of France.

Clothar or Lothar married (first) Inegonde; (second) her sister, Haregonde; (third) Chausette; (fourth) Rodegonde, who was later canonized, daughter of Berthaire, King of Thuringia; and (fifth) Waldrade, daughter of the King of Lombardy.

Child of the first marriage:

1. *Sigebert,* of whom further.

(Gregory of Tours: "History of the Franks," Introduction by O. M. Dalton, pp. 97-109. C. M. Allstrom: "Dictionary of Royal Lineage," Vol. I, pp. 170-71.)

V

SIGEBERT, King of Metz, son of Clothar or Lothar and Inegonde, died in 575. His share of his father's kingdom, which he received in 561, consisted of a region along the Rhine and Meuse, Auvergne and part of Provence, with suzerainty over the Germanic tribes across the Rhine. War broke out between him and his brother Chilperic I in 573. He was victorious, but when being raised on the shields of the nobles of Neustria, was assassinated.

Sigebert married Brunhilda, daughter of Athanagild, King of the Visigoths. Child:

1. *Childebert,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, p. 135.)

VI

CHILDEBERT, King of Austrasia, eldest son of Sigebert and Brunhilda, was born about 570, and died in 595. He came to the throne in 575 at the age of five years, and during his minority received the backing of his uncle, Gontran, King of Burgundy, against another uncle, Chilperic. Gontran made him his heir. He died before he could carry out his plans to become sole king of all Franks.

Childebert married Faldubrade.

Child:

1. *Theódobert,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 138.)

VII

THEÓDOBERT II, King of Austrasia, son of Childebert and Faldubrade, succeeded his father in Austrasia in 596, and died in 610. He resided at Metz. With his brother, Thierri II, King of Burgundy, he fought against Clothaire II, his cousin, but later lost his support and was defeated by Thierri II.

Child:

1. *Regintrude,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 138, 139.)

VIII

REGINTRUDE, daughter of Theódobert II, married Theodon III, Duke of Bavaria. Theodon III, son of Garbald I of Bavaria, by Gela, daughter of a duke of Frioul, succeeded his father in 612, and died in 630. He was converted to Christianity, and was baptized by Rupert, Bishop of Worms.

Child:

1. *Thassillon,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 527.)

IX

THASSILLON, son of Theodon III and Regintrude, died in 660. The name of his wife is not known.

Child:

1. *Grimoald,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

X

GRIMOALD I, Duke of Bavaria, son of Thassillon, succeeded his nephew, Theódobert II, son of Theodon IV, and died in 696.

Child:

1. *Theodon,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 528.)

XI

THEODON V, Duke of Bavaria, son of Grimoald I, succeeded his father in 696, and died in 708.

Child:

1. *Grimoald,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XII

GRIMOALD II, Duke of Bavaria, son of Theodon V, succeeded his brother, Theodon VI, in 720, and died in 725. Since he did not recognize Charles Martel, the latter invaded Bavaria and defeated him in a battle in which Grimoald II was slain.

Grimoald II married Pilitrude.
Child:

1. *Sonichilde* or *Swanahild,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 528.)

XIII

SONICHILDE or SWANAHILD, daughter of Grimoald II and Pilitrude, married, as his second wife, Charles Martel. (First Descent from Charlemagne XI.)
Child of second marriage:

1. *Landrave,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* E. Muehlbacher: "Deutsche Geschichte unter den Karolingern," Gotha, 1896.)

XIV

LANDRAVE, daughter of Charles Martel and Sonichilde or Swanahild, married Sigramine, Count of Hasbaigne.
Child:

1. *Gunderland,* of whom further.

(W. H. Turton: "Plantagenet Ancestry," p. 8.)

XV

GUNDERLAND XII, Count of Hasbaigne, son of Sigramine and Landrave, succeeded his father.
Child:

1. *Ingerman,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Donald Lines Jacobus in "Boston Evening Transcript," Nov. 9, 1927, Note 2257, Part X, "Carolingians.")

XVI

INGERMAN, Count of Hasbaigne, son of Gunderland XII, succeeded his father.

Child:

1. *Irmgard* or *Ermengarde,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XVII

IRMGARD or ERMENGARDE, daughter of Ingerman, died October 3, 818. She married Louis I, the Pious, Emperor. (Second Descent from Charlemagne XIV.)

Child:

1. *Lothaire,* of whom further.

(Ibid.)

XVIII

LOTHAIRE I, King of Italy and Emperor, son of Louis I and Irmgard or Ermengarde, was born in 795, and died in Pruem, Germany, September 29, 855. He was first placed in charge of Lombardy by his father in 820, and succeeded his father in 840. As was customary, the empire was divided between him and his brothers, and for a time they fought over their shares. In 843 they made peace at Verdun. This treaty marks the beginning of the formation of France and Germany as separate states, Lothaire receiving the eastern portion, now part of Germany, as well as Italy and the Imperial title. He had been crowned by Pope Pascal I in 820.

Lothaire I married, October 15, 821, Ermengarde, who died March 20, 851, daughter of Hugh II, Count of Orleans.

Child:

1. *Lothaire,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.* N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. III, Part 2, p. 94.)

XIX

LOTHAIRE, King of Lorraine, son of Lothaire I and Ermengarde, died in 869. In the division of his father's domains he received what was called Lotheringen or Lorraine. It included, in addition to the present Lorraine, the Palatinate of the

Rhine, Alsace, Luxembourg, Holland, and Belgium, and formed an independent kingdom between France and Germany.

Lothaire married (first) Thietberge, and (second) Valtrade.

Child of second marriage:

1. *Bertha,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. V, pp. 126, 127.)

XX

BERTHA, daughter of Lothaire and Valtrade, married (first) Thibaut, Count of Arles, and (second) Adalbert II, Marquis of Tuscany.

Child of first marriage:

1. *Boson,* of whom further.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. IV, p. 235; Vol. V, p. 127; Vol. VI, p. 284.)

XXI

BOSON, son of Thibaut and Bertha, became Marquis of Tuscany through his brother Hugh, King of the Lombards.

Child:

1. *Walla,* of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. VI, pp. 284-85.)

XXII

WALLA of Tuscany, daughter of Boson, married Berengar II, Marquis of Ivrée and King of Italy. Berengar II, King of Italy and Marquis of Ivrée, son of Adalbert, Marquis of Ivrée, and Gisele, became king in 950 and died in 966. Because of his prominence among the Italian nobles, he drew the enmity of Hugh of Provence, King of Italy, and had to flee the country. He took refuge with Otto the Great. In 944 he crossed the Brenner Pass to Verona and a group of nobles declared him king. He ruled under the name Lothaire as chief counsellor of the realm. In 952 he became a vassal of Otto who invaded northern Italy, but later

when Otto became Emperor he resisted him. For a time Berengar II held out at his castle of St. Leo in the Apennines which was besieged. It ended with his exile.

Child:

1. *Susanna,* of whom further.

("Cambridge Medieval History," Vol. III, pp. 157-63.)

XXIII

SUSANNA, daughter of Berengar II and Walla of Tuscany, married (first) Arnulf or Arnoul II, Count of Flanders. (Ancient Counts of Flanders V.) She married (second), as his first wife, Robert II, the Pious, King of France.

(N. V. de Saint-Allais: "L'art de vérifier les dates," Vol. V, p. 96. "La grande encyclopédie," Vol. XXVIII, pp. 738-39.)

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